PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1887.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Interstate Commerce Bill Becomes a Law.

American Fishermen's Rights and Wrengs te be Looked After.

Measures Advised by the Foreign Affairs Committees.

The week's legislative work of Congress has been the passage of the interstate commerce bill; the suggestion of investigation into the Pacific railroads and the retaliatory committees of the House and Senate, in order to preserve the rights of American fishermen. The following diary gives the

story in detail:

Monday,—In the Senate Mr. Hoar, from the select committee on the centennial of the Constitution, reported a resolution that the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the Constitution be celebrated in April, 1889, by an address to be delivered before the President of the United States and the two houses of Congress by the chief ju the of the United States, to which the rep sentatives of foreign governments the rep sentatives of foreign governments shall 'e invited, and that the occasion be further celebrated by suitable civic or military observances, the details thereof to be settled hereafter. The resolution was

settled hereafter. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Edmunds called attention to a bill introduced by him and referred to the post office committee, providing for a government postal telegraph. He wished the committee to report either favorably, or unfavorably, so that he might try to get the indigment of the Senate upon it.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the Senate proceeded to consider and pass pension bills on the calendar. Forty pension bills (principally House bills) were passed, and then the pension appropriation bill (appropriating \$75,000,000) was taken up and passed with only a few immaterial amendments.

The army appropriation bill was also taken up and passed, with a few unimportant amendments.

tant amendments.

The Senate bill, to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with agricultural colleges, was taken up as unfinished business. Messrs. Ingalls and Vest opposed and Mr. Butler supported the measure. Without action on the bill, or on any of the pending amendments, the Senate at 5.10 adjourned.

Pension Getting Made Easy. In the House, under the call of States, the

following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts—Granting a pension of \$25 a mouth to Waik Whitman. Mr. Lovering states that Mr. Whitman has made no application for a pension of \$25 a mouth to Waik Whitman has made no application for a pension. By Mr. Hermann of Oregon—Proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of United States course in patient expected to the committee on Pacific railroad accounts, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

The call of States having been concluded, the House refused—Yeas, 113; nays, 137—to consider the interstate commerce conference report on the interstate commerce conference report on the full to thouse refused—Yeas, 113; nays, 137—to consider the interstate commerce conference report on the full to the United States courts in patient cases, and to protect persons who without notice are bona fide manufacturers, purchasers, ventors and users of patentical articles. The motion was lost—yeas, 80; nays, 156.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa and other West.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa and short haul clause was citized.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa and short haul clause was citized as generally layvored the bill, although the long and short haul clause was citized.

Pending further debate the matter went of the protect have been as assumed to constitute the Hawalian reciprocity treaty with authority the Senate has assumed to extend the Hawalian reciprocity treaty of motion of Mr. Gier ly of Missouri, a constitutional amenders the Hawalian reciprocity treaty of motion of a cruising vessel of war of twenty in the long and short haul clause was citized.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa and clause was citized.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa and short haul clause was cutticade.

Mr. Clar ly of Missouri, a constitutional state on the Conference report on the tour article on public lands reported back the Mouse. Mr. Lafloon of Kentucky, from the country without c

dors and users of patented articles. The motion was lost—yeas, 80; nays, 156.

Mr. Matson of Indiana, on behalf of the suspend the rules and pass the bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sallors who are now disabled and dependent upon their own disabled and dependent upon their own disabled and dependent upon their own dence required by the pension office, and would not cost the government more than \$50,000 annually. The total number of persons who would be benefited by the second section was estimated at 33,105, and the annual cost to the government would not reach \$6,000,000. The bill passed:

Mr. Hor said been already granted from voting and left the House without a quorum, and the bill went over without a quorum, and the bill went over without action.

Mr. Willis of Kentucky moved that the first social stance of the whole for the fourth of the fourth of

Not reach \$6,000,000.
Yeas, 179; nays, 76.
It provides that in considering the pension claims of dependent parents, the fact and cause of death, and the fact that the soldier left not death, and the fact that the soldier left not death, and the fact that the soldier left not death, and the fact that the soldier left not death, and the fact that the soldier left not death, and the fact that the soldier left not death, and the fact that the soldier left not death. ciains of dependent parents, the fact and cause of death, and the fact that the soldier left no widow minor children has been shown as required by law, it shall be necessary to show that such parents are without other means of support than their own manual labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support; provided that no pension allowed under this act shall commence prior to its passage.

Section 2 provides that all persons who served three months or trore in the military or naval service of the United States or in any war in which the United States has been engaged, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability, not the result of their own victous habits or gross carelessness, which incanacitates them from the performance of labor, in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, and who are dependent upon their daily labor for support, shall be entitled to receive for such total mability to procure their subsistence by daily labor \$12 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the pension office, upon proof that the disability then existed and continue during the existence of the same degree herein provided.

This act shall not apply to person whose disability was incurred while engaged in the military service against the United States.

Mexican Pensions.

Mr. Eldridge of Michigan, on behalf of rules be suspended and the House concur in the Senate amendment to the Mexican pension bill. Agreed to; yeas 243, nays 5.

The bill now only requires the presiden-

The bill now only requires the presidential approval to become a law. It provides that a pension of \$8 a month shall be paid to all surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia and volunteers of the military and naval services of the United States, who, being duly enlisted, actually served sixty days with the army or navy of the United States in Mexico.

Mr. Springer of Illinois, on behalf of the committee on claims, moved to suspend the rules and pass with amendments the Senate bill supplemental to the Bowman act, for the investigations of claims against the government.

Pending action, the House at 4.55 adjourned.

Tuesday.—In the Senate Mr. Hawley, from the select committee on the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Constitution, reported a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the senators and eight representances, to consider the expediency of holding, in 1892 an international exhibition of the industries and productions of all countries. Passed.

Mr. Cockrell, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to amend the act of June 3, 1884, providing for the muster and pay of certain officers and men of the volunteer forces. Passed.

Mr. Gorman of Maryland presented resolutions authorizing retaliatory measures on Canadians, and giving the President power to prohibit traffic.

Canadians, and giving the President power to prohibit traffic.

The Senate then took up as a special order the House bill to dectare a forfeiture of ian s granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad Company (the Backbone railroad) the forfeiture to apply to lands east of the Missisippi, and to confirm to the New Orleans & Pacific Railroad Company (the assignee of the other company) the granted lands not forfeited.

Mr. Edmunds characterized the purchase of the grant frem "the Backbone railroad" as one of the most audacious deals ever practised in the United States, and that was saving a good deal. The bill amenued was then passed without division.

The Senate, at 5.20, adjourned.

Pacific Railroads Investigation.

Pacific Railroads Investigation.

In the House, Mr. Lovering of Massachusetts, from the committee on invalid

the defeat of the funding bill. The joint resolution was bassed without division.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia then called up and the House proceeded to consider the conference report on the interstate commerce bill. A long debate followed, and pending in the House proceeded to consider the conference report on the interstate commerce bill. A long debate followed, and pending in the House of the whole.

Mr. Blount of Georgia, from the committee on post offices and post roads, reported the post office appropriation bill. The flowest hen, at 5.20, adjourned.

Wednesday,—In the Senate, Mr. Edmunds, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to authorize the President of the United States to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels, American fishing twessels, American fishermen, American trading and other vessels, in certain cases, and for other purposes. Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he should ask the Senate to dispose of the bill at the earnest possible day.

Mr. Mitchell of Philadelphia, from the committee on pensions, reported back favorably the House bill for the relief of dependent parents and honorably discharge is oldiers and salors, now disabled and dependent on their labor for support, led gave notice that commorrow morning he would ask the Senate to consider it.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice, on behalf of the committee on foreign relations, reported an amendment to be offered to one of the appropriation bills appropriating \$50,000 to take part in the international exposition in South Australia, June 30, 1887.

Mr. Hampton introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the civil service of lowing residents at Canada.

ternational exposition in South Australia, June 30, 1887.

Mr. Hampton introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the civil service of the government, by establishing a retired list. Referred.

Messrs. Flumb. Teller and Walthall were appointed a conference committee on the bill for the forfeiture of the Backtone railroad grant, passed yesterday.

Messrs. Allison, Plumb and Gorman were appointed conferees on the army appropriation isl.

Mr. Hoar said he had presented to the chairman of the committee an amendment suggested to him by an eminent business man of Bosten, which amendment he understood had received the approval of the secretary of the treasury, but which the chairman of the committee had forgotten to bring before the committee. He asked, therefore, that the bill go over for the present. That course was adopted.

Mr. Hoar called up the conference report on the electoral count bill.

Mr. Edmun's stated his understanding to be that the conference bill was in substance and in form, except as to two or three lines, the same as the bill which the Senate had passed over and over again.

the same as the bill which the Senate had passed over and over again.

Mr. Wilson of lowa said that he could not vote for the report, because he believed that it proposed to assume a jurisdiction which, in his judgment, was prohibited by the Constitution. The conference report was agreed to without further discussion and without a division, and then the Senate went into secret session, at the close of which adjournment was had.

Interstate Commerce Debated. In the House, Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio. from the committee on Pacific railroads, creported back the following resolution.

which was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be, and is hereby, requested to inform the House of Revresentatives as soon as practicable the sums of money which were owing to the United States on the 1st of January, 1887, from the Pacific railroads which have received aid from the government in bonds.

Other committee reports were submitted and referred, among them being one by Mr. Miller of Texas, a bill to amend the laws relating to national banking associations of Comptroller Trenholm on this subject submitted to the committee before the recess.

The House then resumed the considera-The House then resumed the considera-tion of the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill. After a short discus-sion, on motion of Mr. Crisp of Georgia, by unanimous consent it was ordered that an evening session should be held for discus-sion of the report; that at the end of that session the previous question should be considered as ordered, and that the vote on the adoption of the report should be taken next morning after the reading of the jour-nal

al.
The debate on the bill was a lengthy one. The debate on the bill was a lengthy one. The House at 5.30 took a recess untill 7.30. There was a small attendance of members at the evening session. Mr. Allen of Massichusetts said he would vote against the nterstate commerce bill, being perfectly attributed that should it become a law it vould work a hardship upon the people of two England.

Mr. Stone of Massachusetts hailed with by the prespect of the immediate passace.

ilroad corporations, empay.—In the Senate the presiding railroad corporations.
Failroad corporation for the succeptance of the spiritate of Fayal. The President suggests that action be taken for the acceptance of the spirit.
Mr. Spooner was appointed on the committee on privileges and elections to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Logau.
Mr. Frye, in presenting a petition of the citizens of Eastport, Me., praying the imposition of a heavy duty on Canadian fish, took occasion to say that he wanted his constituents to understand that the Senate had no power to originate a bill imposing a tarifiduty.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Brown of Georgia, calling upon the President for all

After a short but spicy debate, in which moral interests and rights of the people,

SOLD FOR NINETY DOLLARS

An Ex-Town Councillor Sells His Wife and Two Children for Spot Cash. WILKESBARRF, Penn., January 23. - The village of Nanticoke is in a fever of excite-ment over a startling affair which has just

willage of Nanticoke is in a fever of excitement over a startling affair which has just taken place. John Wayrick came to the United States from Germany twenty years ago. He came to the coal regions and found employment in one of the mines. By industry and frugality he managed to accumulate some money and married a buxom lass from his own native land.

The couple were happy. The husband continued to grow in prosperity, being promoted from miner to foreman. Six children blessed the union. All went well until about three years ago, when Wayrick took to drinking. The husband and father went from bad to worse. His property was sold by the sheriff to pay his debts, and the wife was compelled to keep boarders in order to feed the children.

Wayrick is now on his road west. He bought a ticket for Chicago on Saturday. On Friday he sold his whole family to one of his boarders, Philip Mauer, for the sum of \$90 — \$50 for the wife and \$20 a piece for the two boys, aged 14 and 12.

Mauer refused to pay anything for the four younger children, as he said they would be a burden on his lands. The original contract was that Mauer was to give his three younger children to his sister for keeping, and Mauer pay him \$150 for the wife and the other children who were old enough to work, but in consideration of Mauer taking the whole family, a

for the wife and the other children who were old enough to work, but in consideration of Mauer taking the whole family, a reduction of \$60 was allowed.

Mrs. Wayrick says she is satisfied with the bargain, as Mauer is a sober man and will be good to them. Wayrick was once a member of the Town Council and aminfluential man.

STARTING THE MACHINERY

Mr. Blaine to Meet Many Prominent

Satisfied that should it become a law it would work a hardship upon the people of New England.

Mr. Stone of Massachusetts hailed with joy the prospect of the immediate passage of the pending bill. He accepted it as an assertion of the authority of Congress over the great subject of transportation. This nation was on the path of empire, and it was the duty of the general government to take jurisdiction over this question, which was so extensive that the States were incompetent to deal with it. He rejoiced to the most prominent Republican leaders of the country. Among the other guests expected are all the Republican State governors, Senators Everts and Miller, Senators allowed to the country and unequivocably assert the power of the government over the great subject of the presiding of the country. Among the other guests expected are all the Republican State governors, Senators Everts and Miller, Senator allowed the presiding of the property of the great subject of the presiding of the country. Among the other guests expected are all the Republican State governors, Senators Everts and Miller, Senator allowed the hope of getting land for property of the general governors, Senator Sherman of Ohio, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, ex.Gov.

Friday.—In the Senate the presiding the country of Congress over the great subject of transportation.

Friday.—In the Senate the presiding the country of the general governors, Senators Everts and Miller, Senator Sherman of Ohio, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, ex.Gov. on this occasion a sumptuous dinner will be given at Deimonico's, and Mr. James G. Biaine is to be the chief guest. Members of the club make no secret of the fact that this feast is for the especial purpose of having the "Plumed Knight" come here to meet the most prominent Republican leaders of the country. Among the other guests expected are all the Republican State governors, Senators Evarts and Miller, Senator-elect Hiscock, Robert T. Lincoln, General Sherman, Senator Sherman of Ohio, Senator Hawley of Connecticut, ex-Governor "Charlie" Foster of Ohio, ex-Minister Levi P. Morton, ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, ex-Minister William Walter Phelps of New Jersey, Mr. Whitelaw Reid and Chauncey M. Depew.

BURIED UNDER TONS OF SNOW.

The Terrible Death of Two Montana Mining Surveyors.

FORT KEOGH, Mon., January 23.—Two prospectors in the Coke City mining district, named West and Martin, met a terrible death while working on a tunnel no on the side of a steep mountain. This locality has had an unprecedented show fall this season and the thermometer registers on the average day sixty degrees below zero. Martin and West were ousy at work blasting and delving without thinking of danger, when from the top of the lofty summit many tons of snow shot down the steep incline.

"Look out!" screamed West, and both sprang behind a two-foot pine tree, The

pensions, reported a bill increasing from \$72 to \$100 the pension of soldiers and sailors who have lost both arms.

Mr. Belmont of New York, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate concerning loss and injuries inflicted since December 31, 1885, upon United States cutteens engaged in the north Alantic fisheries. Committee of the whole.

The House then in the morning resumed the consideration of the joint resolution authorizing an investigation of the accounts of the Pactic railroads.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia offered an amendment directing an investigation of the assets of such of the companies as have received aid from the government in bonds, and what assets of each company are now subject to the lien of the government and the value thereof.

Are resolution of the pistrict of Columbia. It charges the commissioners of the District of Columbia in the resolution that serving dataset in a moral interests and rights of the people.

OVER THE OCEAN.

A Large Stock of War Clouds Still on Hand.

Chamberlain on the Unity of the Divided Liberal Party.

Bismarck's Methods of Making Things Interesting. There is a big boom in "war clouds" just

at present. No one seems to know pre-cisely why there should be, but the cables have been burdened with startling boars. despatches of impending trouble. A few days ago it was Austria and Russia, with Turkey and England as a sort of side show; then the familiar story of Russian aggresso offered to one of the appropriation bills appropriating services and the province of 20 to 4.1.

Mr. Handon in traduced a hill service of the two committee on the bill of the fortiers of the Earth sions in Afghanistan was trolled out for an and several p airing. Finally France and Germany are represented as squaring up to each other.

in a single morning.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Opening of Parliament-Churchill Still a Leading Figure.

The opening of the British Parliament oc-London from the provinces. Party meetings are being held and much preparation

mgs are being held and much preparation made for one of the most important sess ons of the British Parlament. The Home Rulers express confidence in the quick breaking up of the ministry; they do it as a matter of habit now, because there is no ground for it: there is a prospect that Mr. Gladstone will accopt Mr. Chamberlain's terms, modify his idea of home rule, and thus unite the radical wings of the Liberal party with the Gladstone element.

It is rank heresy just at this time to hint that Mr. Gladstone is weak and easily led, and at the same time just as obstinate as weak minded men are apt to be. Nevertheless it is a fact that the weakening expected has come, and that he is ready to concede a great deal, if thereby he can get back to power. Mr. Chamberlain's contention is that the Irish people care less for home rule than for thorough land reform, and the evidence that it is so is fairly startling. On all sides one hears of trouble arising from the relations of landlord and tenant. Only the professional agents of the League speak of home rule, and even they have had very little to say on the subject of late. Mr. Gladstone seems to realize that he has been led too far, and is probably getting back to the Chamberlain line. This, as has been said before, is the heterodox view, but it is right all the same.

The position of the government is defined by Mr. Goschen, the new chancellor of the exchequer, who is seeking election in the Exchange division of Liverpool. He denied that the Separatists had the verdict of America and the whole civilized world at their backs, because many incelligent Americans had told him that they perfectly understood the cause the Unionists were defending. He placed more value upon the Americane example in the quarrel between the North and the South than upon any resolutions cabled from Chicago. He continued: "We will take no advice from those who may be hostile to this country. We will not go to Irish-Americans for a solution of the problem. We have to remember that Ireland is compose

the Police and Balliffs. A special correspondent, who is investi gating the evictions on the Winn estate telegraphs that 150 policemen and bailiffs Born to Secretary and Mrs. Whitney.

Washington, January 23.—A daughter was born to Secretary and Mrs. Whitney this evening. Mother and child are doing finely.

Started for Coomashorn, a wild and almost inaccessible glen, to evict the occupants of nine houses, the only dwellings in the neighborhood. The peasantry learned of their approach, and removed the usual means of crossing the stream, near the glen.

which was swollen by the recent storms. The police with much difficulty finally succeeded in climbing the glen. Then with fixed bayonets they proceeded to the houses amid the groans of the people, and ordered them to be versed to be recently fitted by the story had a succeeded.

them to be vacated. Several of them ha already teen emptied. The work of evid tiou proceeded. After the tenants left, th houses were levelled with crowbars. Th burning of vacated dwellings has bee abandoned, owing to government pressur on the landlowing.

on the laudlords.

Exciting scenes were witnessed Tuesday near Cahercontish, county Limerick, Ireland, at the eviction of Edmond O'Grady a tenant on the Gabbett estates. With the assistance of neighbors he cut down trees and shrubbery with which he barricaded the house. Then O'Grady and twenty of his friends proceeded to the upper story of the house, cut away the staircase behind them, and stationed themselves at the windows to await the coming of the enemy.

Ladders were placed against the walls, up which policemen and hailiffs swarmed, but the defenders threw boiling water upon their assailants and hurled the ladders to the ground. The attacking party advanced repeatedly upon the house and were as often repuised, the contest lasting fully three bours. Ultimately a hole was cut in the upper floor through which some of the policemen crawled, while others covered the occupants of the house with rifles, threatening to fire if the slightest hostile movement was made. The original was the affected The eviction was then effected

The parish priest of Glenbeigh says: "Experience proves that Glenbeigh is machinonic state of poverty. The people migrate in harvest time as laborers, but depend largely upon the donations of sons and daughters tiving in other districts. In times of depression the wages fall, when it is impossible for many to pay at all. Donations from America have almost entirely ceased to come, and in addition to this the cattle torade failed last year. The people did little clse than take their cattle to fairs, and return with the stock unsold."

San Francisco he made an arrangement to go down to the South Sea on a trading voyage as supercargo, and he thus relates the incidents of the trip.

"We made one of a group of islands lying in 172° west longitude and 44° south latitude, near New Zealand. I had heard of the place through Captain Henry Gardiner of this town, and I knew that the natives were cannibule and raised splendid potatoes. Captain Gardiner had told me

Minor Notes of News from the European Continent.

The British steamer Nepaul, from Lonon, collide with and sunk a Chinese and make enough to pay for running the transport. One hundred soldiers and several mandarins were drowned.

A frightful accident happened in London

Tuesday evening. The Helvew Dramatic Club gave an entertainment at a theatre in Princes street, Spi allields, which was attended by about 500 persons, mostly Jews Some one in the gallery, doubtless for a lock-ghouled fire. He gaves allimed dates to december of the gallery, doubtless for a lock-ghouled fire. He gaves allimed dates to december of the gallery, doubtless for a lock-ghouled fire a solid mass for the doors, and numbers were trodient to the core, and numbers were trodient to the core and analyst the first the first to each a tended by one-lain solid fire to eiter a congress of the powers to settle the fulgarian que than the treatment of the surface of the private Eanken of Copenhagen, and the second on the subject, and with the exception of Russia, whose position is regarded as tenturive they have been sunded on the subject, and with the exception of Russia, whose position is regarded as tenturive they have been whether the conference should be held be fore or after a Bulgarian ruler is chosen. In diplomatic circles it is doubted whether the regents will resign before the Sobranje in specifical and the was a sourt file and the would not issue to it. Then I say the the fulgarian que than the subject of the s

On Sunday, the 16th inst., the Eliot Congregational Church at Newton, Mass., caught fire, and was totally destroyed, involving a loss of \$70,000. The fire broke out early in the morning, so that no danger to life was involved.

On the same date at Plymouth, Penn., the Boston coal breaker was found to be on fire. It was thought to be the work of an incendiary, loss, \$85,000.

The Terre Haute distillery, in the city of the same name, Indiana, caught fire on the 16th and was destroyed; 10ss, \$75,000. On the same oate the Kentucky State Penitentiary at Frankfort, involving \$85,000 loss; the Cifford clock at Denver, Col., loss, \$125,500; the roundhouse of the Hecla & Torch Lake railroad, at Calumert, Mich., with five locomotives, \$175,000.

January 19—The storehouse of the Coventry mills, at Anthony, R. I., loss \$12,000; in New Orleans, roundhouse of the City railroad, \$50,000; in Euffalo, residence of Jewett M. Richmond, \$100,000, and in Alliance, O., a block of large buildings, \$150,000.

January 20—New York City, the Centennial Tea Company's establishment, \$37,000; in Syracuse, N. Y., supply buildings of the Onondaza Iron Company, \$75,000; in Lawrenceville, N. J., residence of Rev. S. W. Hamill, \$25,000, and in Greenfield, Mass., store, \$20,000.

January 22—Bridgton, N. J., Lucknow paper mills, loss \$42,000 insurance \$18,250. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the large inchouse of the Mutual Benedit Ice Company at East Park, totally destroyed. Loss \$70,000; insurance unknown. Memphis, Tenn., the cotton shed of the Merchants' Cotton Press and Storage Company, located on the corner of Shelby and South streets, together with 6500 bales of cotton. Loss about \$300,000; fully insured.

CAPTURED BY CANNIBALS.

Strange Experience of a Man

Now a Maine Banker.

Ingerieus Device to Win the Faver of a

Busky Chief's Daughter.

Acoachy Kidnapped Because He Begged so Hard to be Carried Off.

more truth in it, was told him last week by a wealthy citizen and prominent banker of and editor of the Popular Science Monthly, cussion was so great that it shook the Gardiner, who, most people suppose, hasled | died in New York, 18th inst., aged 66. He was the son of one of the leading ship- bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal awakening the residents of the borough. builders and owners on the river, and in church, died in Washington Tuesday. 1849, when 24 or 25 years old, he went to Bishop Cain was intimately associated with

California to look after some vessel property belonging to his father While in San Francisco he made an arrangement to go down to the South Sea on a trading voyage as supercargo, and he thus relates the

ransport. One hundred soldiers and several mandarins were drowned.

A frightful accident happened in London fuesday evening. The Hebrew Dramatic bub gave an entertainment at a theatre in the same of the same of

in the control of the

Alliance, O. a block of isage buildings.

All oblock of isage bu

fused to permit the marriage to take place. If the love could laugh at locksmiths in its inception, the sheriff had the laugh in the loug run over the romantic love of Miss Van Zandt and her cendemned lover.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Rev. Dr. Swazey of Chicago, Professor church, David Wasson and Others. Rev. Dr. Arthur Swazey, a Presbyterian

incidents of the trip.

"We made one of a group of islands lying in 172° west longitude and 44° south latitude, near New Zealand. I had heard of the place through Captain Henry Gardiner of this town, and I knew that the natives were cannibals and laised splendid potatoes. Captain Gardiner had told me that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the scamps had once taken a crew of the captain that the captain tha

that the scamps had once taken a crew of forty men from a French whale ship and eaten every one of them. But potatoes were selling at \$1 a pound in SanFrancisco, and I determined to take back a vessel load and make enough to pay for running the risk.

"I cruised about the island for about 100 days and picked up enough of their language to talk with them. We were sailing by one of their lowns at sunset, one night, when I concluded to go ashore in a poat. It was about like landing near Seguin, here, in October or November. It was potato-digging time, and the

painter and engraver, and Edward Moirs, miniature painter to Queen Victoria, died recently.

Mis. Voorhees, wife of United States Senator Voorhees, died in Washington, D. C., on Thursday last.

David Atwood Wasson, the essavist and poet, died at his home in West Medford, Mass., Friday forenoon, after a lingering illness. Mr. Wasson was a native of Maine, born in Brooksville, May 14, 1823. He was a man of fine qualities and a writer of note. John Edwards, leading Welsh bard of America, died at Rome, N. Y., Thursday, aged 81 years.

Sir Joseph Whitworth, the eminent engineer and inventor of the well-known Whitworth gun and shell, died at Monte Carlo on Saturday. As he had no issue the baronetry expired with him.

Cardinal Caverot, archbishop of Lvons, is dead. He was born May 26, 1806, and was made a cardinal March 12, 1877.

Dr. William Greenleaf Elliott, president of Washington University, St. Louis, died at Christian. Miss., Sunday, aged 75.

Hon. Mark Howard, president of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., died at his home in that city on Monday morning. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Connecticut, and held the office of internal revenue collector under President Lincoln.

FOUR BOILERS EXPLODE,

Killing One Man and Wounding a Dozen.

People Rush from Their Homes Half Clad and Screaming.

Youmans, Bishop Cain, J. J. Up- Iron Works at Etnaboro, Penn., Destroyed by the Explosion.

Lewiston, Me., January 24.—A story of capture by cannibals, which a Lewiston Journal correspondent thinks better than Robinson Crusoe's narrative, because it has more truth in it, was told him last week by more truth in it, was told him last week by the control of the control died in New York, 18th inst., aged 66.

Bishop Richard Harvey Cain, fourteenth dows in the vicinity of the mill and who rushed in terror from their houses scantily clad, to learn the cause. It was ascertained that four boilers of a battery of six had burst, spreading death and destruction in their wake. For some time after the explosion it was impossible to tell what damage had been done, the shower of dust,

brick and mortar completely shutting out everything from view. When the debris had settled it was found that the fireman, George Patterson, had been instantly killed. His body was William Corville, an employe, was picked up from under the boilers in a dying condition. He was scalded by steam.
Barkley Knocton, a puddier, was
hit on the head with flying
bricks and badly injured. M. Mullholland. a helper, had one leg broken and was otherwise injured. Several others received burns and bruises, but were not seriously hurt. The ruin wrought in the mill by the explosion was complete. The machinery explosion was complete. The machinery was scattered in all directions. Large pieces of boiler iron were found hundreds of yards from the scene of the disaster.

One piece, weighing at least 1000 pounds, cut its way through the entire mill, and fell on the public road, 500 yards distant. The damage to the mill will exceed \$30,000. The cause of the explosion is not yet known. Fortunately there were very few men at work at the time or the list of dead and injured would have been greater. The mill was one of the largest in the city and was the first one to use natural gas.

FATHER McGLYNN'S TROUBLES.

Archbishop Corrigan Gives His Version of the Trouble-Long-Standing Remonstrance Followed by the Dismissal of the Priest.

Archbishop Corrigan of New York has written a reply to the many critics of his course in the matter of Father McGlynn. John Feeney of St. Stephen's parish, and the archbishop begins by reminding Mr. Feeney that it is not the custom of general anticers of the Republican party in Connecticut, and held the othice of internal revenue collector under President Lincoln.

LIVELY MRS. EMMONS.

The Much-Married and Vivacious Lady Continues Her Sensational Stories—A Former Husband Testifies.

The vivacious Mrs. Emmons, or, to give her the benefit of the names she acquired by birth or matrimony, Mrs. Weitha Ann Shain Tilley Munson Emmons, has continued to be the reigning sensation in the Marshal's Court at Washington.

For four days she continued on the witness stand, telling her story and dealing sharp blows right and left, having all the latitude possible while relating her experiofficers to argue points of discipline with

### AROUND THE FARM.

believe in the collection of the extraction of the collection of t

she for the second and last working do nothing more than press the butter together to pack it into suitable sized packages for sale, and never use one so large the tree quires more than three or four churnings. Between each churning he sure to cover it up tight from the air with a cloth over the top, and kepi wet with brine and salt sprinkled on top of it. If it is for your family use, and you desire it in balls or prints, do not give it a wiping motion with a butter ladle of paddle, but press it firmly to place, so you will not spoil the grain of it and make salve instead of butter.

10. Feel proud enough of your job to put on your name and the honest date of its manufacture, and then, if possible, persuade the dealer who buys it not to spoil the same by any repeckine, but have him sell it in any market he chooses in its original package, and all will be well.

If the butter makers of Ohio will carefully observe the above ten commandments, then the dealers and consumant the man takes fifteen minutes to milk the man takes fifteen minutes to milk

fully observe the above ten commandments, then the dealers and consumers of this prod-uct can keep the ten Bible commandments, and we need not have a pound of poor but-ter made in the State.—[Henry Tailcott, assistant dairy and food commissioner, in Ohio Farmer.

### THE CEMETERY.

A Few General Suggestions in the Shape

Will you kindly give, for the benefit of those who are interested in starting a cemetery in the country, the best mode of procedure? We wish to know how best to organize and manage a company of this description. Should it be chartered or not? Also the best site when a choice can be had, with full instructions how to lay out and plant the same—a list of the best trees, shrubs and plants to use; and the best plan to manage the sale of lots, with the usual size and price. Any other information pertaining to the subject will be thankfully received.

for his own lot, or by collecting numerous small taxes of those who may have become

APOUND THE FARM.

A Pies for the Manufacture of a Peters

Quality of Common Bustier.

A Pies for the Manufacture of a Peters

Quality of Common Bustier.

Guality of Common Bustier.

A Pies road and then practice it and help it shows the property of the p

and the man takes fifteen minutes to milk her, the cow gives a quart or two less. The same happened when because of a badly pruised thumb I milked the cow more slowly than usual. A cow with short teats is milked by using the bent thumb and the first two fingers, and is thus milked as quickly as another cow with the whole hand. When another milker strips the Few General Suggestions in the Shape of Condensed Rules Pertaining to the milk always falls off. If, as is most probable, a good deal of the milk is secreted during the milking, the quicker milking should get the most milk, and the quantity should keep regularly up to the standard yield so long as the same quick method is

practiced. 2. Foul foot, caused by filth or bad man-

rotted begonias are planted where water can drain rapidly away, and yet get plenty of water, the plants thrive wenderfully and are among the most beautiful of summerblossoming plants.

### THE MARE.

In Horse Breeding It is as Important That the Mare Should be as Perfect as the Stallion.

In fact some consider it more so, and this In fact, some consider it more so, and this is especially the case with the horses of the Arabs, who for centuries excelled all other nations in their breed of horses. So highly do they think of the mare that they count her only in the records of their horse pedigrees, and in detailing the pedigrees of the grees, and in detailing the dams only while progeny, they mention the dams only, while Western breeders give more conspicuous quaintance, and hardly calls for special

Mice that are devouring the clover stub-ble and barking the young trees, can be despatched in this way: Take a large lottle, quart or half-gallon, fill it three-fourths full of corn meal, and add a quarter to half a pound paris green or london pur-ple, apply a stopper and shake the bottle until the contents are thoroughly mixed. After the ground has been frozen a few days, take the bottle and doon a small quan-tity, a teaspoonful, into every mouse hole you can find. Go over your fields in a few weeks again and if you see any signs of life repeat the dose.

January work among the truck and small

fruits is not quite so imperative as that which comes with the spring months, but a great deal of the March and April work may

Florida Oranges.

It is a fact very generally conceded that

buying poor animals and purposely infecting them with the intention of getting a proof price? When a man's house is on threatening the destruction of neith and is threatening the destruction of neith boring procety. It is ton down by the hook and is differ company of the hook and is differ to the hook and is different to the hook and is different to the hook and is different to the hook and t

indeed. In such cases it is said that the plant suffers from over-potting. When the plant is to be reported, the soil can scarcely be too dry, and it is rammed in between the old ball and new pot as firmly as possible. It is very important to health that the drainage should be good. The hole at the bottom of the pot is to let out the water, and this should be covered with pieces of broken pot or gravel, broken brick, or something that will assist the water to escape. On this place a piece of moss or something which will prevent the earth from clogg ng up the spaces between the material.

Window plants are thinked to the continue to the between the plants are thinked to the continue to the plant is three in a bill. The improved white spine is the variety of cucumber grown largely forshipment at the South.

Wild fowls do not get ground bones and oyster shells and yet thrive and are healthy. Why, therefore, do poultry nen insist on feeding these substances? Simply because the domestic fowl is an artificial production, and being, also, restricted to a narrower range and a less varied diet. For this reason we must supply artificially a greater amount of bones and egg-making material than is contained in three in a bill. The improved white spine is the variety of cucumber grown largely forshipment at the South.

Wild fowls do not get ground bones and yet thrive and are healthy. Why, therefore, do poultry nen insist on the domestic fowl is an artificial production, and being, also, restricted to a narrower range and a less varied diet. For this reason we must supply artificially a greater amount of bone and egg-making material than is contained in the variety of cucumber grown largely forshipment at the South.

Wild fowls do not get ground bones and yet thrive and are healthy. Why, therefore, do poultry nen insist on use green, which is the variety of cucumber grown largely forshipment at the South.

Wild fowls do not get ground bones and yet the count is the variety of cucumber grown largely forshipment at the South.

which will prevent the earth from clogg ng up the spaces between the material.

Window plants suffer much at this season from the high and dry temperature at with the raw material. If not from one with the is necessary for human comfort to keep our dwellings. Air can seldom be admitted from the lowness of the external temperature. Sancers of water under the plants do much to remedy the aridity from which room plants suffer. In such cases, however, so much water must not be given to the plants as to those without saucers. The water is drawn up into the soil by attaction, and, although the surface will appear dry, yet it will be wet enough just beneath.

The more freely a plant is growing the fastest should be placed nearest the light. The cost aspect for room plants is the northing ray is worth a dozen in the evening.

Should any of our readers find their whole faints after the difference. It furnishes abundance of the difference of the year's return. It should be cut in the forest before any fall of snow with the cut in the forest before any fall of snow with the tray manufacturing industry, to be successful, must be supplied with the from from from the high and try temperature.

It is the belief of many farmers, and the diea is supported by practical observation, that when the latter end of gestation occurs during the latter of differable variation in the live way also saves splitting until cut to the diving way also saves splitting until cut to the diving way also saves splitting until cut to the diving way also saves splitting until cut to the diving way also saves splitting the full reducing the time and when it can be much more taged the place of an early fall of snow, when the authority of the cows, mares and other animals with young to drop them at the expe

to the severity of the attack and whether the insects have penetrated deep into the grain. The bisulphide quickly volatilizes, forming a gas considerably heavier than air, which, if the bin is sufficiently close, will penetrate through its entire mass and completely destroy all insects in whatever stage. It is necessary to use this substance with great caution, as it is an extremely dangerous explosive if a light or irre of any nature is brought near it. I have used it frequently, and with the best of success where the conditions were properly observed, it is very generally recommended for dealing with pests of this nature. The bisulphide costs usually about forty cents a pound, in bottles already for use, and is certainly a cheap practical remedy.—[William B. Alwood, in Ohio Farmer.

be anticipated. Imagine yourself two months ahead, and sort out the work that can be done now, and do it. In that way you may really get several days ahead. This is simply bacon used for breakfast, for which it is popular as a side or extra dish on public tables. The best is from pigs weighing about 100 pounds when dressed A good coat of lean meat should be left along the back, and the pigs should be of a breed which has plenty of lean in them and grees, and in detailing the pedigrees of the progeny, they mention the dams only, while western breeders give more conspicuous mention to the sires. In their stealthy forays, they prefer her for the mount; but perhaps this is because on such occasions she never neighs as the staffions are apt to do on a close approach to the enemy. Like the American Indians, it is their rule to test all noiselessly on their foes in order the more surely to surprise and overwhelm them before they can gather together for defence.

Now I emphatically say to our farmers select for breeding such mares as are the most perfect in form and action; as nearly to be supplied of the proper size for the progrems of the proper size for which has been grown to develop it. One see yet the contract was an agreed a commany of the contract of the part of the street of the part of the part of the street of the part of the street of the part o

Y -

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

How It is Created, and What It Represents-An Electorate of Nearly 10,-000,000-The Prussian System.

The constitutional crisis in Germany, arising out of the rejection of the army improvement vill, introduced by Prince Bismarck and so earnestly supported by the election of members by the people of the German empire.

How and in what way the elections are conducted, what the functions and powers of the elected body are, and how it is constituted, will be of special interest to the readers of THE GLOBE at this time. The German empire, as every one knows,

is a very modern creation, or re-creation. It consists of a federal union of all the by the plough, crossing each other at right angles. At each crossing one or two shoves in exercise the the soil should be kent rather dry until some signs of growth are apparent.

At the first potting, when the plant is taken from the ground, or in any event, the rule is to get it into the smallest-ized pot that the roots can be pressed into, and as soon as growth commences to reportine one just a size larger. Where the very best success in plant culture is desired, with strong growing plants, they get three or sometimes four shifts a year.

If a plant has a large quantity of earth in proportion to roots, the continual watering is apt to make the soil soon, as growth commences to make the mild be plant sifters from the ground, or in any event, the rule is to get if into the smallest stage of the first. Should that the roots can be pressed into, and a little elevated above the exenced from the first to avoid disturbing it, and always on the same times four shifts a year.

If a plant uniture is desired, with strong its proportion to roots, the continual watering is apt to make the soil soon, as growing plants, they get three or sometimes from the ground. The yield of the times of the whole in the king of state of the times of the whole in the soil, and a bill, dat on too, the constitution of April 18, 1871, formed rival from the tree; hence, they nilt themselves as they he red which the terms of the market.

The yield of the constitution of April 18, 1871, formed rival from the tree; hence, they nilt themselves as they are divised with the soil, and a bill, dat on too, the distribution of April 18, 1871, formed rival from the tree; hence, they nilt themselves as the red lill find toon too, the red which the soil considerable through the plant time from the ground, they fill from the tree; hence, they fill from the tree; hence there in life for the market. States of Germany, which by the terms of

59 members, and in the Reichstag 236 deputies out of the whole number of 397. The kingdom of Bavaria is represented by 6 in the bundesrath and 48 in the Reichstag; Wurtemburg, 4 and 67; Saxony, 4 and 17; Grand Duchy of Baden, 3 and 14; and Hesse. 3 and 9. The representation remaining is divided among sixteen grand duchies duches principalities. The free duchies, duchies, principalities. The free towns of Hamburg, Lubec and Bremen are

duchies, duchies, principalities. The free towns of Hamburg, Lubec and Bremen are represented, the former by 1 vote in the Bundesrath and 3 in the Reichstaz, while the two others have I each in both houses. The "Reichsland" or "Territorial" government of Alsace-Lorraine sends 1 member to the Bund and 15 to the Reichstag or National House.

Both of the Houses meet in annual session convoked by the Kaiser. He has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag, but the prorogation must not exceed sixty days; while in case of dissolution the new elections must take place within sixty days, and the new session must open within hinety. All laws for the empire must receive the votes of an alsolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the reichskanzler or chancellor of the empire, and the president of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

It will be noticed that the proceedings of the past week in the Reichstag have been wade more important ver by the presence

It will be noticed that the proceedings of the past week in the Reichstag have been made more important yet by the presence of the chancellor. Prince Bismarck. It seems strange to our notions of independent legislation to have the president of the Senate talking by right in the lower house, yet this is what the German chancellor can and did do. By virtue of his office Bismarck has the right to be pre-ent at all deliberations of the House of Deputies.

The laws as passed by the two houses, have to be approved and promulgated by the Emperor, and be countersigned by the Chancellor of the empire.

In addition to its legislative functions the Bundesrath represents also a surreme administrative and consultative board; and as such has several standing committees: Army and navy; tariff, excise and laws; trade and commerce; railways, posts and telegraph; civil and crimical law; inancial

Army and navy; tariff, excise and laws; trade and commerce; railways, posts and telegraph; civil and criminal law; financial accounts and foreign affairs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four States of the empire, but the foreign affairs committee includes only the representatives of the four kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg. The population of the German States at the last census was 46.840,587, and the number of voters "listed" at an election prior to that census was 9,124,811, and the number actually voting 5,834,843, a pretty good proportion thus staying at home and feeling little interest in the subject.

It will be interesting 10 note whether this proportion of stay-at-homes is maintained during the coming elections. The measure of popular interest in the matter will be thus ascertained beyond question.

It will be noticed that almost simultane ously with the dissolution of the Imperial House of Representatives or Reichstag the \*\*Comparison of the Prussian monarchy was popened. This body consists of two chambers, the House of Lords (Herrenhaus) and the "Abgeordnetenhaus," or Chamber of lieputies. The upner house consists of the "and princes. The upner house consists of the "and princes. The upner house consists of the "inediation of the pers, chosen by the first of Jarinees, sixteen chiefs of the "unediation of the pers, chosen by the first of Jarinees, sixteen chiefs of the "unediation of the pers, chosen by the first of Jarinees, sixteen chiefs of the "unediation of the pers, chosen by the first of Jarinees, sixteen chiefs of the "unediation of the pers, chosen by the first opened. This body consists of two cham-

J. J. UPCHURCH DEAD.

The First Organizer of the Ancient Or

der of United Workmen. St. Louis, Mo., January 18.-H. L. Rogers grand master of the A. O. U. W., in Missouri, received telegrams this morning, announcing the death of J. J. Upchurch, and wired the information over the country to

the supreme officers.

Mr. Upchurch, he said, was about 60 years old, and had been a resident of Steelyears old, and had been a resident of Steel-ville since 1880. He organized the first lodge of the order in Meadville, Penn., in 1886. There were fourteen members taken in at the first meeting. At the next meeting only seven appeared. Tiley struggled along for more than a year before the society was firmly established.

Mr. Upchurch was a machinist in the employ of the Atlantic & Western railroad. His idea was to get all classes of workingmen together in order that they might benefit each other by exchange of information. Reading rooms and libraries for their use were features in his scheme. The beneficiary feature added later overshadowed in a measure the points of the original design, but the principle of the original organization remains. The order has grown to nearly 200,000 member.

He Knew How to Treat the Cowbov. FORT KEOGH, Mont., January 19 .- A cowboy named Smith came into Brown's saloon at Miningsville yesterday, pistol in hand, at Miningsville yesterday, pistol in hand, and demanded \$20 of Brown on pain of death. Brown stepped to the door with a double barrelled shot-gun and ordered Smith away. The warning was unheeded, and when Smith was within ten feet, Brown fired a double charge of shot at him and then clubbed him over the head with the gun until he was dead. Brown immediately gave himself up.

A Sarcastic Correspondent. Burlington Free Press.]
A correspondent wants us to print a specimen of a chestnut. Our religious exchanges for this week have not yet come to hand, but we will make a note of the request.

[New Haven News.]

If there is any one thing in life that will make a man rejoice it is to see another man slip down on his own sidewalk, which he has neglected to have shovelled off. On the Part of the Men. (New Haven News.)
When you hear an old maid railing

against marriage vou can make up your mind that it is a case of offensive partisanship.

He Needs Down On It Then.

Glenn's Sulphur Sonp heals and beautifies, 256
German Coen Hemover kills corns & bunions.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye—Bi'k & brown, 50c
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute, 25c
Denn's Kheumatic Pills --- e a sure cure, 50c

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Watchman

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THE WEEKLY CLOBE. BOSTON, MASS.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

LINES WRITTEN ON A CALENDAR. "Call no man happy until he is dead,"
The wise old Solon to King Crossus said.
Perchance, also, it were as well to say,
Call no year happy till 'tis passed away,
And this, then, is my wish for you, my friend,

That you may say at this short twelve months' end,—
"It brought me little sorrow, It gave me many good things and much cheer, A new one comes tomorrow, But I can ne'er forget this happy old year."

Although It Can't Kick. (New Haven News.) The following advertisement appeared in the New York Herald a day or two ago:
YOUNG man as groom; can milk and take care of furnace. Somehow we are inclined to believe that t must require some skill to milk a furnace

It Wouldn't Do You Any Good. (New Haven News.)

The Household says: "The coming girl will walk five miles a day." Now, if we only knew where the coming girl started from we could find out when she would get

Hope the Reporter Didn't Claim It. (New Haven News.)
A reporter called on Ben Butler a few days ago and found him reading the Bible, Jenjamin complained exceedingly because THE UNITED STATES will be seat with The he could not find the author's na

### ARCTIC ANIMALS.

The Habits of the Seal in Far Alaska.

Bunting the Walrus-The Polar Bear in His Icy Habitation.

natives in various ways. During the winter these phoca, rising to the surface, strike against the thin young ice and make a hole. Through these holes they crawlupon the smooth surface and lie sleeping at the brink. In the early spring the first glimpse of sun induces them to forsake their watery homes, and to bask in the warm rays seems to afford great pleasure to these amphibious creatures. When lying in these positions the hunter crawls upon all fours in as stealthy a manner as possible.

the meshes. Within the last decade breech-loading firearms have been used by the Mutes in hunting, but previous to their introduction spears made with copper or iron heads were used, the frame for carrying the spear being carved from walrus ivory. To the end of the spear a long coil of seal line is attached, to which, at intervals, bladders of the seal are fastened. In these ways the hardy natives hunt the animal which affords them not only food, but also oil for their lamps and hides for their clothing. When the icy wind sweeps over the frozen expanse of sea, carrying with it small pellicles of snow that, striking the face, cut the skin like a charge of shot; when fog and snow mist envelop the landscape, a Mute hunter has to possess grit and nerve to face conditions that no white man has ever yet done. The intensity of the storms during the winter in the Arctic can hardly be imagined. The piercing wind, accompanied by drifting snow which shuts every object within a few feet entirely from view, the acute cold that penetrates every crevice in a garment, and the constant blinding that is occasioned by the snow condensing upon the eyelashes and face and freezing again into thin ice, are a few of the discomforts experienced by a resident of the Arctic regions.

requisition. In this frail construction of skin and wood the hunter, launched upon the waves, paddles quietly and gently upon the seal until within range. Naturally a very inquisitive animal, an initation of the crooning noise peculiar to the phoce is sufficient to make a seal swim on the top of the water with its head protruding, thereby insuring a good object to aim at. Whistling is also resorted to in atwacting the seal to the surfae. The variety of seal known as the "smooth black hair" is highly prized by the natives throughout the Territory of Alaska north of the Aleutian Islands. Its large hide forms the covering for boats and canoes, and also serves as boot soles entirely impervious to water. Saddle-backs are rarely seen to the north of Point Hope. These are very handsome and conspicuous animals as they lie basking in the sun upon the ice. Their color is a deep chocolate-brown, with a broad band of white, shaped like a saddle, which extends from the back around the belly, and from this peculiar marking they derive their name.

How Seal Meat is Cooked. a dirty brick-red tint owing to the fact that when killed the seal is simply skinned, the blood remaining in the car-

and wait for the assistance of each wave to hoist them up to the desired spot. I saw during the past summer a cake of ice some thirty feet long by fifty feet wide entirely covered with walrus. As the steamer passed in through the lead the wash from her propeller startled the animals, and in a few minutes the entire herd in its hurry to get into the water, crowding upon the edge of the icefloe, lifted the mass up into the air some twenty feet. They fairly rolled and hustled over one another in their anxiety to escape. Unless shot directly in the brain both walrus and seal sink immediately, but if the bullet has been aimed correct the body floats within a brief space of time. Sometimes after months clapse bodies of walrus floats within a brief space of time. Sometimes after months elapse bodies of walrus and seal shot by the whalemen float on shore and are thankfully welcomed by the natives. The natives tell me that the walrus has one pup at a birth, that event taking place during the month of May or June. Through the winter these animals float upon the ice fields, and when the recebreaks up they rest upon the rocky shores of St. Lawrence leland, and also pass north through Behring Strait with the pack. Whalers sailing through the Arctic in a fog are often warned of the proximity of heavy ice by hearing the walrus.

Weight of the Walrus.

The scholary edites have failed to go the warrus.

Some idea of the warrus.

Some idea of the waterus of the wa

Schools of white whale-beluga, or gram-

pus-are the first of the cetacean family that appear along the Alaskan shores that appear along the Alaskan shores when the ice begins to break up. Their gleaming white color is sensibly visible as they gracefully cleave the dark green waters of the sea. Following the ice pack as it crifts to north and west, these grampus seem to be the forerunters of their gigantic brothers, the bowhead whale balana, in their passage to the northern waters. In hunting these white whales the natives on Kotzebue sound display great ingenuty. A A Curious Bill of Fare—A Monster
White Bear Described.

(H. D. W. in San Francisco Chrontele.)
Sustenance of life forms the chief care of the mute race of Alaska, the struggle to obtain food supply is the one absorbing thought throughout the entire cycle of their existence. Nature seems to have provided certain animals peculiarly adapted to the hyperborean region, and eminently fitted to afford sustenance to the race who have to withstand the exigencies and severe climatic changes of an Arctic zone. The principal animals inhabiting the waters of Northwestern Alaska are the various members of the seal family. The genus phooze is represented by the P. fectida, or ringed seal; the P. leopardhinus, or leopard seal; histriophaca equestuo, the rare saddleback, and the smooth black variety known as P. barbata. Ringed seals are very numerous, and are caught by the natives in various ways. During the winter the chief is the description of the plant of the coart to return to the sea, and there you warn other members of his family against fins are cut off and buried in the earth. Before this ceremony takes place no one is allowed to commence stripping the blubber or working upon the body. When a seal is brought on shore it is laid upon its back and some fresh water poured over its head, so that the spirit will not go tack to the northern waters. In hunting these white whales the nothern waters on Kot-zebue sound display great ingenu ty. A fleet of kyacks spread into a semi-circle meloses the school, gradually driving the affighted fish into shallow water, until, being unable to escape by reason of grounding upon the beach, they fall casy victims to the sceape of the seape of the sound the rifie again serves as a weapon to kill the beluga. The Mutes have a curious custom which is observed whenever the first white whale of the season is killed. After the carcases is brought on shore the rest to the norther waters of his carcases is brought on shore the rest in the season is killed. After the carcases is brought on shore the The Polar Bear.

ter these phoces, rising to the surface, strike against the thin young ice and make a hole. Through these holes they crawlupon the smooth surface and lie sleeping at the brink. In the early spring the brist glimbse of sun induces them to forsake their watery homes, and to bask in the warm rays seems to afford great pleasure to these amphibious creatures. When lying in these positions the hunter crawls upon all fours in asstealthy a manner as possible.

Caught in a Net.

When, after a gale, the ice is broken up into small leads, a net made of stout seal hide is stretched across the chasm, and the seals, rising to blow, become entangled in the meshes. Within the last decade breech-loading firearms have been used by the Mutes in hunting, but previous to their introduction spears made with copper or iron heads were used, the frame for carrying the spear being carved irom waltures involved. The end of the spear a long coil of seal line is attached, to which, at intervals, bladders of the seal are fastened. In these ways the hardy natives hunt the animal which affords them not only food, but also oil for their lamps and hides for their ciothing. When the icy wind sweeps over the frozen expanse of sea, carrying with it small pollicles of snow that, striking the face, cut the skin like a charge of shot; when fog and snow mist envelop the landscape, a Mute hunter has to possess grit and nerve to face conditions that no white man has ever yet done. The intention of the spear is the same of sea, carrying with it small pollicles of snow that, striking the face, cut the skin like a charge of shot; when fog and snow mist envelop the landscape, a Mute hunter has to possess grit and nerve to face conditions that no white man has ever yet done. The intention of the conditions that no white man has ever yet done. The intention of the conditions that no white man has ever yet done. The intention of the conditions that no white man has ever yet done. The intention of the spear is a face of shot; when fog and snow mist envelop the Ursus Americanus, or the white polar

A Monster of His Race The largest white bear I ever saw was shot in November, 1885. His measurements the Archic can hardly be imagined. The piercing wind, accompanied by drifting snow which shuts every object within a few feet entirely from view, the acute cold that penetrates every crevice in a garment, and the constant blinding that is occasioned by the snow condensing upon the eyelashes and face and freezing again into thin ice, are a few of the discomforts experienced by a resident of the Arctic regions.

Summer Sports.

In the summer, when the ocean is again free from the grasp of the iceberg, seals disport themselves at the mouth of every stream and rivulet, in order to catch fish or sea fleas. Then the kyack is called into requisition. In this frail construction of skin and wood the hunter, launched upon the waves, paddles quietly and gently upon the seal until within range. Naturally a very inquisitive animal, an imitation of the crooning noise peculiar to the phoce is sufficient to make a seal swim on the top of the water with its head protruding, thereby insuring a good object to aim at. Whistling is also resorted to in atwacting the seal to the surfa e. The variety of seal known as the "smooth black hair" is highly prized by the natives throughout the Territory of Alaska horth of the Aleutian Islands. Its large hide forms the covering for boats and canoes, and also serves as boot soles entirely impervious to water. Saddle-backs are rarely seen to the north of Point Hope. These are very handsome and conspicuous animals as they lie basking in the sun upon the ice. Their color

a dirty brick-red tint, owing to the fact that when killed the seal is simply skinned, the blood remaining in the carcase acting as a coloring matter to the meat. To unaccustomed stomachs seal meat is unpaiatable, it state resumbling fish more than fesh, while the oily odor is, of course, prevalent is that of when newly caught a seal is bled, and the fiesh allowed tried or back, becomes palatable. When frozen there is scarcely any flavor perceptible in the meat.

One of the signits that a warm spring in the month of a seal as bled, and cover over the month of a seal as bled, and cover the seal of the signits that a warm spring in the month of a seal in the control of the signits that a warm spring in the month of a seal in the cover of the signits that a warm spring in the month of a seal in the cover of the signits that a warm spring in the month of a seal in the cover of the signits that a warm spring in the month of a seal in the cover of the signits that a warm spring in the month of a seal in the cover of the signits that a warm spring in the month of a seal in the cover of the signits that a warm spring in the month of a seal in the cover of the signits that a warm spring in the month of a seal in the cover of the signits that a warm spring in the month of a seal in the cover of the signits that a warm spring in the month of a seal in the cover of the signits that a warm spring in the waters of the bear of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal of a lamb. At a seal of the seal o

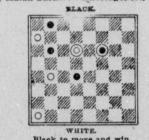
GLOBE POLKA.

Composed for "SUNDAY GLOBE," By G. A. BJOERKMAN. 10 3 3 TO REF A SUM.

Section to the force of the control of the force of the control of the force of the control of t

His every phase of living,
Hath proved a valued life;
Whose heart was for the nation,
Who struggled in her strife.
Live on! Revered-beloved;
May "Oak Knoll" claim thee long,
While hearts who've learned to love thee,
Rejoice in Whittier's song.
July 10, 1888.
T. M. HUNTER.

GLOBE POLKA.



A largely attended meeting of the Toron to Draught Club, says the Toronto Mail of December 17, was held last evening in the Mutual-street rink rooms to make final arrangements for the match this evening between Toronto and Markham. Much enthering proposed of the match with the street of the match the street of the match the street of th 

The players were paired by lot. After the match was over considerable playing was indulged in. Three games, played between W. Fleming (Markham) and D. Campbell, the noted colored champion, formerly of St. Catherines, but at present in Toronto, and the strongest player in their team, attracted much interest, and resulted in

Fleming....1 Campbell.... O Drawn.....

22. 18 11.16 17.13 10.15 9..6
5..9 27.24 11.16 19.10 2..9
26. 22 16. 20 25. 22 6. 22 17.13
10. 15 31. 27 3..7 13..6 W. wins.
24..19 7.10 22.17 1..10
15. 24 22.17 7.11 25..9

Came No. 2187-"Switcher."

Harrison's move:

11..15 23..16 3.. 7 24..20 1..5
21..17 12. 10 27..24 10..19 22..18
9..13 17.14 7..11 27..23 6..9
25..21 9..18 32..27 18..27 29..35
5..9 22..15 11..18 31..15 9..14
30..25 7..11 24..15 8..11 18..9
15..19 26..22 2..7 15..8 5..14
24..15 11..18 28..24 4..11 25..22
10..19 22..15 7..10 25..22 B. wins.

Came No. 2183-"Cross."

Harrison's move:

Harrison's move:

11..15 29..25 7..16 30..23 1..19
22..18 12.16 24. 20 15. 18 25..22

(Lewiston Journal.)

Last week somebody sent the Kezar Falla

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of the old English authors as original, and

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will bring you during 1887. THE CASH PREMIUMS

are extra inducements to those who contemplate forming clubs. You can form a club easily in your neighborhood, and perample copies at once, and get as many sub- whole people is involved. cribers as you can? If you cannot attend to it, your little son or daughter can get subscribers and earn enough money to buy something that he or she has asked you to

EXPIRATIONS IN FEBRUARY. pire in February and March, but club raisng, by securing renewals of them during January, can make them count towards securing one of the cash premiums. Only mium. Begin now.

TO CLUB RAISERS.

the contest for a cash premium, and the regular commission is allowed on each. A club may be composed of residents of either ous. It was a capitally managed piece of one town, or more than one town, as it business, and deserves equal credit with the Guided by the broadest philanthropy they pleases the club raiser. Now is the time to recent fine coup of the Democrats here in begin to form a ciub. Send for free sample | Massachusetts. Democracy is winning all

#### SLY BISMARCK.

"Ce n'est pas un homme serieux," said Louis Napoleon of Bismarck when the of posterity, and those who come after us bounty for the blessing and uplifting of his latter was Prussian ambassador to France. And if Germany's minister be taken at his word, the remark is signally true. Never has there been a politician who made a will not this number be better able to pay defter use of speech to conceal his plans than the wily Brandenburger. A faithful the rates of interest are quite low, would pupil of Cavour, he has bettered his instruction to such an extent that the time is hamper industry, and thus diminish the yet to come when he shall fail to outreach his opponents in this subtle phase of statecraft. Bluff he may seem to be and frank, feints and then puts his blade well in. mature pay them, of course, according There are lots of noodles yet to be guiled by what Disraeli called "the moonshine of that German baron."

#### SHAKY SIR JOHN.

It at last becomes necessary to predict the | why need the United States collect hers dresses of at least two millions near approach of the end of the MacDon- from several hundreds? The high proof Democrats who are not sub- ALD government in Canada. Next month's tectionists are the only parties interested scribers to THE WEEKLY elections throughout the seven provinces of in maintaining the present cumbrous and GLOBE. We want to send them | the Dominion promise to knock Sir John's | complicated system; they live only for tosample copies. Write names weakening pins from under him. The day and for themselves, and the future of and addresses plainly, only on maritime provinces have long been restless the country is, to them, a matter of supreme one side of the paper. Send under the present dynasty, and do not like indifference. Already protection has stime them along, and send them the way the fishery clause of the treaty of lated competition to such an extent that Washington has been handled by it. They protectionists need protection, one against see their industries languishing and a seri- another, to stave off ruin. In most cases ous conflict with their United States neigh- protection has failed to protect. Utterly bors threatened. They have swept the last | ignoring the cardinal principles of national vestiges of conservatism out of doors al. prosperity, protectionists would model the ready, and the province of Quebec has lost | whole policy of the country to further their no time in following suit. The same, too, own interests at the expense of all others. with Ontario. And even Manitoba threat ens secession as the only practical rem- GOOD EXAMPLES BY MILLIONNAIRES edy for her local grievances. Thus there are shown to be no less than six of the some good examples to their brethren of provinces constituting the Dominion that the order of Cresus. California already Sir John and the existing Ottawa rule. most valuable scientific institutions. as the the United States.

AN ISSUE THAT WILL NOT DOWN.

000,000, that standing monument to greedy | tered by legacy, and they are soon forgot- rolled is legion. taxation, and the scientific formulation of ten. We count it a public benefit when a a revenue system that shall collect imposi- mass of aggregated wealth is broken up and How can this knowledge be applied? Where tion from a few articles and leave un- put in circulation, for the chances are in can this information and experience extouched the entire range of the necessaries favor of its speedy distribution by the ever press itself for the public good? How is the of life, there is abundant room for some eager heirs, and the sum of active capital is world benefited by the fact that Boston has sort of a compromise that shall furnish the increased. The far-sighted philanthropist, within her borders a larger number of basis for the largest final liberation of arti- the one who sees beyond today, who at women linguists than any other city in the cles in common use from the grip of the heart desires the greatest good of the great- Union, if these linguists only read and tax-gatherer. Direct or indirect, it is allest number, is he who, while dispensing translate for their own personal delight? ways one and the same exacting power. daily amid the most needy, is planning with How far is it wise to pursue studies which The thing to be done, ordinarily, is a broad and Christian motive for the com- begin and end with self? What are the that which is nearest to hand. In mon good. the case of the revenue it is the gigantic The TILDEN-STANFORD-CLARK idea of en- increase the number of students year after surplus, capable of becoming the supreme dowing free libraries and founding free uni- year? The broadest education is narrow at object of party idolatry whenever it may versities, thus bringing the resources of best, and a restricted course of study is The best Pocket Atlas Published, both around it as a centre. So vast a sum ab- masses, is surely a wise one. Shakespeare Here we touch a common error. Young stracted from business, from the channels says: "He that hath his wealth in his brain, women are apt to think themselves fully

Many subscriptions will expire with this the American people. There is nothing charity breathe blessings on his name; article-sound common sense with knowl-

GEORGE CANNING HILL.

THE INDIANA FIGHT.

We have felt all along that the Democrats of the Indiana Legislature did a brilliant piece of work in turning the tables on the Republicans in the senatorial fight, but it is necessary to note the wrath of our Republican contemporaries in order to secure a full realization of the Democratic glory won.

The New York Tribune, the leading Republican organ of the country, declares one month, or thirty days, remains in with bitter emphasis that "Nothing is perwhich to form a club and secure a pre- ceived that could excuse so pitiable a backdown from the strong and strictly lawful position taken by the Republicans of the House on Tuesday."

Of course the Tribune is wrong in stating that the position of the Republicans was lawful, for clearly it was unlawful, but the Democratic victory was none the less glorialong the line.

#### THE NATIONAL DEBT.

ought to pay their part of it. In a few years | kind. our population, at the present rate of increase, will be one hundred millions; and it than fifty or sixty millions? Now that number of office-holders and simplify the collection of revenue? Our income could easily be obtained from duties upon much and at times impetuous, but always with a fewer articles than are now levied upon. grim, calculating purpose. Like a cool old The principle might also be applied awordsman, he makes numberless pretty to State and city debts. As they to their face, but immediately convert them into others at the lowest rates of interest, and give posterity a chance to help us pay the principal. If Great Britain can raise her revenue from less than a dozen articles.

The wily premier is far from being unobgift of one of her wealthy citizens, and now and persistent effort are written upon enservant of his danger, and accordingly Mr. STANFORD, her millionnaire senator, is during parchment, and many of the women gives out that he is preparing the draft of a about to endow a university for her. Mr. who stand as recognized leaders in art and reciprocity treaty with the United States Tilden's gift of a library to the city of that will plaster all wounds and allay all New York, provided it is not interfered guests. While we rejoice that colleges are local sufferings. He is an old fox, but the with by the courts, is another instance of grapes he would pluck may prove to hang the devotion of a great fortune to the pur- ning new laurels and finding increased optoo high for him this time. There are poses of popular education and entertainmultiplying signs of a general breaking up ment. In our own State, Mr. Jonas G. and reorganization of the present confed- CLARK of Worcester has, in a similar spirit. eration on the North, with possibly a gravigiven to that city an ample fund for the tation of the three maritime provinces to foundation of a university, and his action trust than can be found for them. More is the more applauded because it tends to women understand the engrossing topics of The coming issue is already knocking at of leaving it to be fought over by dissatis- knowledge. They deplore the fact that they the door. Whether it be discreetly called fied heirs and divided among the lawyers. tariff reform, or more positively anti-pro- It is well to note such examples and thoughts which might be valuable. tection, or still more boldly free trade, in make the most of them for the encourageone form or another it is bound to make its ment of our millionnaires generally to go pleasure or the pursuit of knowledge, appeal heard in the halls of legislation, and do likewise. Wealth once accumulated women give utterance to thoughts which and that without any further delay. Mr. | and possessed, the question arises: What is men might rejoice to hear. This view is BLAINE showed his usual sagacity in taking the best use of it? It can be used for its confirmed by the gentlemen who lecture up the cudgels for protection, pure and own sake, or it can be used for the benefit before societies and clubs composed entirely simple, in the last campaign, inviting, even of the disposer. It can make opportunities of women. A professor of acknowledged challenging, tariff reformers to meet him for untold pleasure to the dispenser, for ability recently said: "If a man imagines in the open field. Two years find while humanity struggles with the that a half-statement or a slip-shod utter to Senator Dawes. In justice to Mr. Dawes nothing done, nothing so much as inequalities of condition and circum- ance will go unchallenged, or a scientific attempted. It is another case of afraid and stance the world over, it has need fact requires minute explanation when he housewife, and in the library as a work dare not between opposing political parties of help and craves it. Probably no question addresses an audience of ladies, he will find Meantime things continue to drift. But in has been more actively considered in the himself terribly mistaken. They have has an impression that they know a good the rapid progress of events it is toward minds of the wealthy who are possessed of classes in every conceivable study; they are the eddies, that are the forerunners of the human sympathies, than to know how best logical, keen, incisive and correct at all whirlpool. No civilized nation can long go to reach the common needs of the greatest points. If you ever need all your wits, if without a definite revenue system. Tenta- number. Hospitals, societies, benevolent you ever require additional senses, if you tive as human theories are at best, some institutions, and churches are always ever desire to find out how little you really thing of longer duration is needed than a included in large public bequests, and prop- know, and how much you want to investigation from a modern standpoint, hand-to-mouth policy. The present system erly; but there are many of these common know, just lecture before an audience of of collecting government revenues from charities that the living ought to support, cultivated women." When we consider the of the several departments of agriculture, the people cannot last much longer. It is while the wealth of the dead might be number of societies composed of women

of trade, from the great department of in- Lath it where no man can take it from equipped for all life's duties when they dustry, rolling up to grosser proportions him." The ever-present need of humanity have secured a college diploma; and young every month in every year; already fur- is intelligence, education, brain. Knowledge men are never in after life so well innishing ground for specious arguments is power. It often happens that invention, formed as during college days. The need against the necessity for much of any com- tenacity of purpose, great perseverance, of the age is not so much study as the prac-

natural currents of redistribution, is going uneducated children of the South, and girl into a reflective matron. to answer the more immediate wants of every child that shares his providential The union of that rare old-fashioned

> limits, but passed over the world like a itself." wave of sorrow from sea to sea. Why? Because this man had planned for the widest-reaching and all-including charity: because he knew that knowledge was really power, and the only power the poor and humble could possess. The idea of public good in some shape was the dream in his mind for years, and when it came to fruition it took shape in the Cooper Institute-school, library, college, all in one, Open to all it is a feast for the hungry mind, knowing neither class nor country, only a common humanity and a common

This, then, is the best use of wealth to future keeps the heart sensitive to the touch of nature that makes us all akin. It is well for our public-spirited men of money to define their ideas, and carry them into execution while well and active, preventing legal disputes and distorted purposes need have no fear of the harvest. For the friend of numanity there is no death: he lives in active minds and throbbing hearts, and while over his grave the grass grows and the birds sing, yet greener than the Is it not time to cease paying up the na- grass, and sweeter than the songs of birds,

APPLIED KNOWLEDGE. One of our esteemed contemporaries suggests "a new study for women in matters pertaining to the history and condition of the town or city in which they live." The suggestion may be serviceable to a small class of women, but our experience leads us to conclude that women need less study and more practical knowledge. They have read, and thought, and studied for generations, while men have been occupied in business, discussing ways and means and accumulating wealth. It would be an excellent thing for society if some of this suppressed knowledge could be applied. A limited number find opportunity for expression by means of books and newspapers; the magazines, also, find room for the work of a few.

We have in the city of Boston women who are excellent linguists, Sanskrit scholars, historians, students of genealogy, authors, poets, artists, philanthropists, even students of finance and political economy; but where can they find an outlet for this acquired knowledge, save in the citum, and overgrounded that we have the columns of overgrowded article in the columns of outlet for this acquired in their own and fancy the cattent her Brown and and the fact then the insistion, and then grown and and th One of our esteemed contemporaries sug-

periodicals, or in church gatherings where intellectual effort is usually admired, it not appreciated? We hear speakers on all sides dwelling on the fact that women must fit not go to Harvard or Yale. This seems to as worse than folly. Within a stone's hrow of our State House we can find Several millionnaires have recently set hard, thinking deeply, and culling sound lessons from life, while brothers or lovers were sandwiching the classics with may be relied on to give majorities against owns in the Lick Observatory one of the football, base ball and late suppers. The degrees conferred by constant labor literature never entered a college save as opening their doors, that women are winportunities for study, do not let us grow morbidly regretful over the past or sentimental concerning the future. Today more women are fitted to hold high positions of familiarize men of great wealth with the the day than we imagine. They are eagerly idea of dispensing it while they live, instead | waiting for an opportunity to apply this

have no fitting time or place to express the In every assembly of women, either for and the improved processes, based on an oppression to the people and an open devoted to wider and far-reaching good. | where self-improvement is the bond of No country now can compare with ours union we can partially estimate the influ-As between a steady and firm reduction in the number and size of its millionnaires. ence of this power behind the throne; and of the enormous surplus of nearly \$200. Many have died; their fortunes are seat- the number whose names are not thus en-

Just here comes the important question possibilities of the future when our colleges

merce with the outside world; insensibly are found among the poor and uneducated, | tical consideration of current topics, and the andermining all healthy political thought but they become giants when guided by in- skill and good sense requisite to apply the telligence, by education and an unselfish knowledge gained by study. A bundle of Therefore, the party, or the party combi- spirit. Recall the names of the many who diplomas could not give a man high and nation, that courageously addresses itself to have left colossal fortunes, and see now the noble views of life; if he had merely won Housework for Bright the work of diminishing this huge aggre. broadest minded are the best remembered. them for ornament, not use; and no college gate of a surplus and dissolving it in the George Peabody left millions for the poor. in the land can make a silly, thoughtless

issue, and perhaps this is your last paper. else so urgent before them in point either while the little village school houses are edge-is the summum bonum after all, and hungering for a place in the world's work. able to bring the nation to the edge of this These benefactors of the people have When magazines are already too numerous precipice, must arrange terms between their reward. Within a few years there how can a woman whose taste leads her to just as they did in originating the lived his three-score and ten, who had toiled LAME, with indomitable perseverance, has system that bears only ripening and acquired, and who insisted, while livestablished a periodical which is a credit to cost you but a trifle compared to what it rived from customs or excise, ought not to and his wonderful activities were stilled. mirable articles upon historical subjects occasioning much discussion, both in print be based on a trading foundation, as by a and the generous hand was cold and folded furnished by women whose taste and injoint action of sections, of States, on his breast, then from humble home and clination lead them to investigate the everybody knows something, either theoor of corporate interests; but that it should noisy workshop, from the school and the past. The great exponent of thought is, retically or practically, and so everybody rest solely upon the actual wants of the college, from artisan and laborer, from therefore, the daily press. It is a notegovernment, economically administered, mechanic and inventor, from mer- worty fact that the columns of the daily discriminating always, when discrimina- chant and trader, from press and journal are now open for all the best tion becomes necessary, in favor of our own industries, in which the daily life of the fulness for the life that had been; contained in the words of Sir James Mack. while the manifestations of grief knew no INTOSH: "Diffused knowledge immortalizes can well be. In spite of the fact that Amer-

provide for the coming generation, and just libertinism prevailing in the "higher so far relieve this one. To plan for the classes" may not be known to the public.

Is it not time to cease paying up the national debt? It was incurred for the benefit will be the memory of him who gave of his all, it speaks volumes for the fraternity that so great surprise is caused when one of their number is found asleep at the post of duty. As a rule they are as wide awake and vigilant as hawks.

> It is said that a man who falls on the ice uses profanity for a salve, but a woman thinks swears. Never! She is only wonder-

article in the columns of overcrowded cause him no expense or annoyance between times. As predicted by its friends, the interstate

commerce bill went through the House sent to it is confidently anticipated. This themselves for positions in the world's is bad news for the monopolists and rail- kitchens. There could have been found work, and women who regret that they did road riggers, but good news for the people. Kitchens. There could have been sort Morrison would be a first-class man for the interstate commerce commission. The

Illinoisan is one of the ablest statesmen in dozens of women who were studying the Western States, and his selection would doubtless be gratifying to that section and satisfactory to the entire country. Anyhow, the New York Republicans elected an able man to the Senate, what-ever that effete party may have done else-

where. HISCOCK is as much superior to MILLER as wheat is to wood-pulp. Canadian elections occur next month. That's all right, but let the English elections take place, and there will be some

it must be said that it was nothing which he could help. The National House of Representatives

interstate commerce bill when they see one. Where is the man who says that the Dem ocratic administration isn't doing first rate?

Canada laughs out of the other side of the mouth now. It isn't as much fun as it was, eh. Kanucks?

Miss VAN ZANDT will doubtless live to bless the day that freed her from her cap-

#### WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY. John G. Saxe.

When do I mean to marry?—Well,
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell, Pray listen while I fix the date. When daughters haste with eager feet, A mother's daily toil to share, Can make the puddings which they eat, And mend the stockings which they wear;

A sutler or commissary; When gentle ladies, who have got The offer of a lover's hand, Consent to share his earthly lot-And do not mean his lot of laud; When young mechanics are allowed

As in himself what they would mare."
And not as army soldiers scan

When maidens look upon a man

To find and wed the farmers' girls Who don't expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls; When wives, in short, shall fully give Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses And live as they were wont to live

Within their sires' one-story houses;

Then, maiden-if I'm not too old-Rejoiced to quit this lonely life, I'll brush my beaver, cease to scoid, And look about me for a wife THE WOMAN'S HOUR

Yankee Girls.

The Pros and the Cons of the Subject Considered-Why They Object to It.

Hour Correspondence - Replies to Many Letters.

The question of who shall perform our domestic service and how it shall be performed, or as the newspapers generally put it, "the servant girl question," is one which is attracting much attention of late and has a theory or a panacea which he or she is sure would cure all the difficulties if properly applied. On only one point'do the disputants seem

contained in the words of Sir James Mackintrosh: "Diffused knowledge immortalizes itself."

EDITORIAL POINTS.

Information comes by cable that the management of St. James' Hall has refused to allow a meeting to be held there to protest against evictions in Ireland, chiefly because of the disloyal demonstrations at the meeting of the Liberal-Radical Union, recently held in the hall, at which "God Save the Queen" was hissed by a portion of the audience. And this from a land supposed to favor constitutional liberty and the right of free speech!

It is said that Liverpool magistrates have decided to endeavor to stop altogether in future the publication of reports of divorce cases in the newspapers, in order that the Hibertinism prevailing in the "highs to lateral my attentially from the provisions brought into the house, which they seem to regard as perquisites of their position, I fluing the high the provisions in the "highs almed at Dr. Hamiln of Bangor, whose friends disturbed the Lewiston convention last June by presenting his name against that of the machine candidate. Insubordination of that sort must be stopped.

The Cause of the disloyal demonstrations at the meeting of the adolevance and intermediate the position, and more of my acquaintances are proved to favor constitutional liberty and the right of free speech!

It is said that Liverpool magistrates have decided to endeavor to stop altogether in future the publication of reports of divorce cases in the newspapers, in order that the Hibertinism prevailing in the "inguism proved as proved as proved as proved as proved to their work, and stream proved to the machine candidate in the village of their position, and the proved of the machine candidate. Insubordinate the proved of the machine candidate. Insubordinate in the proved of the machine candidate. Insubordinate in the proved of the stream proved the proved of the stream proved the proved of the stream proved the proved of the machine candidate. Insubordinate in the proved of the proved of the proved icans pay much higher wages than are paid

The Cause for this prevalent state of things hes partially, I think, in our peculiar American institutions. In foreign countries, where here are fixed class distinctions in society, ouse servants form one of those classes,

literary essays which were published in a baper of their own editing. Do you find girls like these in our factories and mills now? With rare exceptions—no. What has become of them? They have

Been Driven Out,

described above, bright, intelligent, capable girls. They were called "help" and ble girls. They were called "help" and rightly too. They were the daughters of neighbors, their mistresses felt responsible for them and cared for them; they gave kindly and intelligent service for longer or shorter terms, and then went perhaps into homes of their own where, what they had learned of taste, economy, and right direction of household matters was of the greatest value to them. What has become of these girls? You will find them occasionally m the country still, but they have been driven out of our city homes. The thing most needed just now is to call them back; for modern science has taught us that thing most needed pick now at color them back; for modern science has taught us that the health, happiness, and general well-being depends upon the intelligence and absolutely scientific manner in which food and other household matters are governed.

That's all right, but let the English elections take place, and there will be some fun. And the present coalition ministry will not enjoy the fun.

If a pension to Mrs. Logan will establish a bad precedent, what can be said of the proposal for one to Walt Whitman? Think of the multitude of poets who will arise and claim a share.

GLADSTONE was paid twelve cents a word for an article in the Nineteenth Century. Ah. well, we have fortune-hunters on this side the water who get more for saying "I do."

RICHARD GRANT WHITE once argued that there was no such word as reliable man, alle samee.

VAN WYCK is lost to the Senate, but RIDDLEBERGEE remains. Virginia, in the grant governed to Senator DAWES, In justice to Mr. DAWES it must be said that it was nothing which he could help.

They are teaching school, or making into a series of papers in the New York. Tribune how they are living, if you can call it that, in New York, and any other city or large town will show the same sad pictures. It would seem that these would seem that these would workingwomen's Guild, a society embracing some seventy-two occupations, the requently choose

In one the English of the ministry will not enjoy the function ministry who is dato ther household matters are governed. Why an ignorant cook could give a whole family the dyspepsia, thereby ruining the happiness and fortunes of all, by a systematic course of unwholesome toast for their broakfasts. There are very few who have naturally the art or "knack" of cooking food at once toothsome and wholesome: the rest must be taught, must make the matter an acquired science, and the cooking school which are springing up all over our land prove how the fact is being recognized that intelligence is as necessary in the kitchen as anywhere.

Where are these intelligent girls and women whom the homes need so much? They are teaching school, or making dresses, slaving in stores and shops, or starving by inches doing slop-work in the little prove how they are living, if you can call it that, in New York, and

Mouse Service as a Support?" Here are some of the objections made: 1. Loss of freedom; this is as dear to women as to men, although we don't get so much of it. The day of a saleswoman or a factory hand may be long, but when it is done sne is her own mistress; but in ser-vice, except when she is actually out of the

vice, except when she is actually out of the house, she has no hour, no minute, when her soul is her own.

2. Hurts to self-respect; one thing that makes housework unpleasant—chamberwork, for instance, and waiting on table—is that it is a kind of personal service; one human being waiting on another. The very thing you would do without a thought in your own home. for your own family, seems menial when it is demanded by a stranger.

in your own home, for your own family, seems menial when it is demanded by a stranger.

3. The very words service and servant are hateful. It is all well enough to talk about service being divine, but that is not the way the world looks at it.

4. Say that a young woman, well brought up, undertakes to do chamberwork; she is obliged to associate with the other girls, no matter now uncongenial they may be, what may be their language or personal habits or table manners. If she tries to keep to herself, the rest think she is taking airs, and comoine to make her life unbearable,

5. Or say she takes a place for general housework; to be alone in the midst of others is crushing—quite different from being alone in one's own lodgings.

6. I suppose a soldier doesn't mind being ordered round by his captain, but in a family the mistress and maid are so mixed up that it is much harder to keep the lines from tangling. It takes a very superior person on both sides to do it.

7. I knew an educated woman—a lady—who tried it as a sort of upper housemaid. The work was easy and the pay good, and she never had a harsh word; but they just seemed unconscious of her existence. She said the gentlemen of the house, father and son, would come in and stand before her to have her take their umbrellas or help them off with their coats, sometimes without speaking to her or even looking at her. There was something so humiliating about it that she couldn't stand it, but went back to slop-shop sewing.

8. Many mistresses have no standard of

tious, and gets her work done early, and they see her sitting down in working heurs, they conclude that she is not earning her wages and hunt up some extra job for her. No matter if you can't find anything undone, if she is found sitting about she must be lazy.

11. I knew a school teacher who thought 11. I knew a school teacher who thought more active occupation would better suit her health; she took a place as child's nurse. She loved children, and found no objection to the work, but soon the employer concluded to put her in a bonne's cap and apron. My friend would have worn and liked a nurse's uniform, but she objected to a family livery. On this question they parted, and her employer hired an uncouth, ignorant woman to be her child's companion, and to give it its first impressions.

child's companion, and to give it its first impressions.

12. In most houses, however elegant, the girls have no home privacy; they must sleep not only in the same bed; it is rarely thought necessary to make that room pleasant or even warm for them to dress by or to sit in to do their own sewing. The little tastes and notions of each member of the family, down to the youngest, are provided for; but a "girl" is not supposed to have any. She is just a "girl," as a gridiron is a gridiron, an article bought for the convenience of the family. If she suits use her till she is worn out, and then throw her live that heirs to an a Wasy. away.

13. To go into house service, even from

13. To go into house service, even from the most wretched slop or factory work, is to lose caste in our own world; it may be a very narrow world, but it is all to us. A saleswoman or cashier or teacher is ashamed to associate with servants.

14. The very words "no followers" would keep us out of such occupation. No self-respecting young woman is going to put herself in a position where she is not allowed to entertain her friends, both male and femule; nor where, if allowed, the only place thought fit for them is the kitchen.

These are Worth Study, for they are not theories, but the testimony of intelligent working girls, many of whom would be better off at housework than at their present occupation, if the objections

Hour Correspondence. Here is a letter which pleases me so much that I cannot resist the temptation to print it just as it stands. I hope "Bertie" won't object, for she is evidently one of the bright

object, for she is evidently one of the bright and sensible girls referred to above:

To the Econor of The Hour:

I write to ask you if you think the book published by Morse & Haley of Milford, N. H., would be of any use to me. I am a girl of fourteen and am trying to learn how to crochet, but as I have no one to show me how (I work out) I thought I would write to you and perhaps you would teil me something about it. I see your paper every Sunday after the folks get through with it, and I like the Woman's Hour very much. I helps me lots. I thought that if I could learn to crochet I could have something to trim my Aprons and under clothing with. I have my evenings all to myself you know. Now Mrs. Editor, which do you think will do me the most good? the book before mentioned, or the one by Mrs. Eva M. Niles? I I want some thing that gives the directions in full as I cannot understand those that are printed in the Globe. I made some rick rock like that in the Hour by golding some

CALLA LILY LAMP MAT AGAIN. Like Banquo's ghost, this now famous pattern will not "down." Will the lady who now has it please copy and send to the editor of the "Hour"?

editor of the "Hour"?

Mrs. N. W. D.—Will the lady who sent suggestions as to the making of mittens for little folks please explain?

Kate L. M., Salem.—The moral of this is that you should always, and not occasionally only, read THE SUNDAY GLOBE, and especially the Woman's Hour. If you had done so you would have found in the very next issue after the one you mention that lava work is done with a cement called "Vesuvium" to be bought of dealers in fancy goods or artists' materials, or send to Bentley's, 12 West Fourteenth street, New York City. The price is fifty cents a can.

WILLIAM GILL

(on behalf of the female portion of his family)—hiere is the rule which you requested for

SULTANA CAKE.

SULTANA CAKE.

Take four cups flour, one cup butter, three cups powdered sugar, eight eggs beaten light (strain the yolks), one cup cream or rich milk, one pound Sultana (seedless) raisins, dredged thickly, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in hot water, two smaller teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one-half grated nutmeg and one-half teaspoonful cinnamon. Cream the butter and sugar; sift the cream of tartar with the flour; dredge the raisins with flour when you have picked them over carefully, washed and dried them; mix the beaten yolks with the creamed butter and sugar, then the spice, and a little brandy if you like; beat three minutes, and stir in the cream or milk lightly, with the soda water; add the flour and whipped whites of eggs, first a handfull of one and then a spoonfull of the other; lastly, beat in the fruit. The Sultana must be baked slowly and carefully, and, like all truit cakes, longer than a plain cake.

MADE MUSTARD.

No matter if you can't find anything undone, if she is found sitting about she must be lazy.

9. Some employers think that after the more violent work is done, it is only a rest for the girl to look after the child awhile. They don't seem to realize that if the mother finds it such a relief to get rid of her own child for an hour or so, it is likely to be still less interesting to take care of some body else's child.

10. Many people think the position of a child's nurse is very light work indeedmostly just sitting round; so they don't hese itate to give her the care of one or two children all day, not even arranging for her to get her meals without the oversight of them, and then most likely out the baby to sleep with her at night. Any one minute of such a day may not be heavy, but to have it for twenty-four hours is enough to wear out the strongest human leing ever made.

11. I knew a school teacher who thought Mohammedan, there is but one Woman's ests of women; so are many other columns
—out, to parody the words of the faithful
Mohammedan, there is but one Woman's
Hour, and we are its editor.

#### EIGHT MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

JEAN KINCAID

An Old Man's Riches Invested in West ern Lands and Houses, Waiting a Claimant-"Jim" Blythe on the Look

NEW YORK, January 18 .- "Jim" Blytheis a sheep drover. He was born and brought up in this city, went to the war in 1861 with the Ninth New York Militia, and in his early days ran to fires with the boys of old

At present he lives with his family over a At present he lives with his family over a saloon at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Fortieth street. A tew days ago he received information which leads him to believe that he and his children are joint heirs to an estate worth \$5,000,000.

There died, about four years ago, in San Francisco, an old man named Thomas H. Blythe. He had lived there since 1849, having come by way of Cape Horn from England on the ship Antelope. Instead of becoming a miner on his arrival, he set up

England on the ship Antelope. Instead of becoming a miner on his arrival, he set up as a trader in groceries, dry goods and liquors, and he made money faster than the miners who patronized him.

He invested it in real estate, which has since become very valuable. Blythe was an eccentric old man, very shrewd and close in his business. No one knew aught of his antecedents, except that he was an Englishman.

His only known extravagance was his presentation of hundreds of dollars' worth of flowers yearly to actresses. He met his death by drowning while bathing, and a thonough search of his papers failed to discover any will.

There were deeds, however, showing his ownership to large tracts of land, including blockers to however, because 1990.

enumerated could be overcome. Many of these would be glad to take up housework, no doubt, under the following conditions based upon the above objections:

1. The heaviest work, as washing, carrying coal and scrubbing pavements to be provided for, if desired, with a consequent deduction in wages.

2. Certain hours of absolute freedom while in the house, especially with a child's nurse.

3. Such a way of speaking both to and of your house help, as testines to the world that you reality do consider housework as respectable as other occupations.

4. A well-warmed, well furnished room, with separate beds when desired, and the use of a decent place and appointments at meals.

5. The privilege of seeing friends, whether male or female, of some room beside the kitchen in which to receive them, and security from espionage during their visits, this accompanied by proper restrictions as to evening hours, and on condition that the work is not neglected.

6. No livery if objected to.

When employers fulfil their part of these conditions we shall see again in our houses the friendly, intelligent, thoroughly competent domestic service, of which we now stand so much in need.

Cover any wilt.

There were deeds, however, showing his ownership to large tracts of land, including ownership to large tracts of land, including owners in San Francisco, 75,000 acres of valuable coal land in San Diego ourse, the lands of the Mexican Agricultural Industrial and Colonizing County, California, a nine-tenths interest in the lands of the Mexican Agricultural industrial and Colonizing County, Situated in the valley of the Colorado river in Lower California, 160 acres of land in Curry county, California, a nine-tenths interest in the lands of the Mexican Agricultural Industrial and Colonizing County, Situated in the valley of the Colorado river in Lower California, 160 acres of land in Curry California, 160 acres of land in Curry

"Jim" Blythe, the sheep drover, is one of these claimants. He says his grandfather was a minister of the Church of England, and his father, who came to this country in 1831, was a hauler of stone.

"An uncle of mine," he says, "had a son who was a very wild sort of a young man. The young fellow fell in love with one of the servant girls and married her on the siy. When the old gentleman heard of it, he disowned his son, and sent him away from his house."

The young woman gave birth to a male child, and after that all trace of the little family was lost. Thomas was the name of the young man who married the servant, and I believe it was his son who came from England in the ship Antelope in 1849. If my lawyer can prove this I'll be a rich man."

### (Harper's Bazar.

The traditions as to wedding customs are nowhere more faithfully followed than in Washington, or by ladies who have lived in Washington when married in other places. Showers of old shoes and of rice are sure to in full as I cannot understand those that are printed in the Globe. I made somerick rack like that in the Hour by working some time on it and studying the sample that was with it, this is quite a long letter but you will forgive me I hope as I have no one else to tell me, pleas answer as soon as you can, yours respt.

BERTIE, I be scattered over the bride and groom from many hands as they set off on their wedding journey, and sometimes they become unpleasant missiles. Before the bride was with it, this is quite a long letter but quet mto a group composed of her brides maids, and the one who catches it feels certain that it is an augury of good luck to her time on it and studying a long letter but was withit, this is quite a long letter but to tell me, pleas answer as soon as you can, yours respit.

I have sent you by mail a little handbook which will tell you just how to erochet with pletures, to show how the hook is held, etc. So I think you will have no trouble, it has been the next the little person who had asked for it, and so local not, of course, send it to you. Perhans it can be borrowed for you to copy, however.

"Miss S. E.W.," Charlestown.—The caila if you have a right to be superstant to be a particular person who had asked for it, and so local not, of course, send it to you. Perhans it can be borrowed for you to copy, however.

"Miss L. E.W.," Salem.—We cannot resprint patterns. Sorry.

"Miss. P.," Jamaica Plaip.—Vick's magarine, the foral duide. I think it is called will tell you about the cache. A correspondent writes:

To Our Correspondents.

The deltor of The Globe:

"Why and you open a column in your col paper for some of its readers to effect that the replies to some acco, but a pressure of advertising matter has crowded out the "Woman's Hour" to two weeks.

A correspondent writes:

The the Editor of The Globe:

Why can't you open a column in your good paper for some of its readers to effect work, and to exchange would be so nice, a paper called the Household, I think, does a great business that way, I don't know do any other. It would charm the people, and a give us a rest from "Bisliop." AUNT SALLY.

The editor of the "Woman's Hour" would like to hear from other readers concerning this suggestion, "If you don't soe what you want ask for it," it has been the next week with the bed colared as soon as you can be counted.

Mess. Warb.

The hour the propose of the above suggestion please say "aye"; those opposed in which you don't say work was an altitude the might be declared as soon as you can be counted.

Mess. Warb.

The hour the household, I think, does a great business that way, I don't know of the proposed to the proposed the proposed as sr

A Crank Who Wants to Bathe His Brasm I know a man who is crazy and entitled o a monument. Few crazy men earn ever their sustenance, and we pay taxes because they have no funds on hand. But my man doesn't need care. He's at large and as harmless as was David Copperfield's friend, Mr. Dick. His particular craze is the introduction of a system of mental baths, and if he wasn't so much in earnest, and if some branch crazes were not growing out of the chief one, I should think that such lunacy was not so bad. He's a murderer in method, is my man; wants to bathe the brain by screwing a fine-pointed syringe through the skull and then turn on the tap. There's no doubt but that the man's crazy. But what a gleam of sanity there is in his plan. There's no lunacy in the idea that the brain of humanity would be better for an artificial bracer. But the poor creature is at fault when he goes into the method of bracing. We need not only mental but moral baths, and the present manner of getting them is too gradual and smacks to much of penance. they have no funds on hand. But my man

### Ananias Thermometers.

much of penance.

Figures will lie-especially those on ther mometers. Professor Rogers of Waterville College, has recently compared fourteen of the most respectable thermometers in the seined the continuous of the house, tather and son, would come in and stand before her to have her take their umbrellas or help them off with their coats, sometimes without speaking to her or even looking at her. There was something so humiliating about to slop-shop sewing.

8. Many mistresses have no standard of the amount of work a girl ought to do-They know nothing about housework them.

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# HOWARD'S LETTER.

Confessions of an Old and Wise Waiter.

Large Fees Paid by New York Swells.

What the Big Men Ordered and How They Talked.

Old Theatre Echoes Made to Speak Again.

Married Actors are the Mon Who Lay Up Money.

"Are the Japanese women pretty?"

"Yes, sir; look at a Jap face; that'll give you a h'idea, sir. After they get married and black their teath, sir, they're 'orrid, sir, indeed; but the young girls are very 'andsome, and all the gents pay them a great deal of attention. sir."

"How long did you stay there?"

"Five years, sir, but there was trouble in the club, sir, and I left and came over here, by way of San Francisco, sir. Wher I first saw you, sir, I was youngish, you know; but I've spruced up since, sir. The New Orleans trade in those days was beautiful. All the men were liberal, and all the ladies were ladies. Then came the California trade, and all the passengers was the roughest of men, with no fees, no extras, no wine, no nothing. Oh, sir, it was perfectly 'orrid for a watter as knew 'is business, and I came ashore. Do you remember the old Clarke & Brown place, down town, sir? I was there, sir, eight years."

"Then you must have known some of the best men in town."

"I should say so, sir. A. T. Stewart used to dine there. 'William, a strioin steak, fried potatoes, and a cup of tea,' he would say.' Yes, sir.' And, William, a melon.' 'Yes, sir.' But never a cent to the watter. I don't know how he was out of the restaurant, but he never gave anything there. One of the queerest of our customers was old Mr. Tileston, of the shipping house of Spofford & Tileston.

He Knew Me in Two Ways, as a steward on the boat and a waiter. No

as a steward on the boat and a waiter. No thing to a waiter, but he often gave me a and tripe. So was Mr. Vanderbilt—the Mr. Vanderbilt. The way he and old Charles The way he and old Charles Morgan used to eat steak and onions was a

"Was the commodore pleasant?" "That depends. He never talked fast, as

I remember, and he never wasted words, sir, but he could snap those eyes of his and say 'Damnation,' so that it meant damnation, better than any other man I ever Did you ever see old John Jacob As-

"Pld you ever see old John Jacob Astor?"

"Only once, sit. He was a feeble man when I saw him, but his son William used to lunch regular with Clarke & Brown. You see, sir, we had little boxes in those days. They all opened in front on the passage, sir, but they were partitioned off, so that nobody could see his neighbor. And most of the waiters yelled, sir, I suppose I've heard 'em say 'plum both' more than 500 times a day, in tones so loud, sir, as woul scare a hawk. The great dishes was steak and onions, plum pudding, with wine and sugar sauces, strawberry shortcake and devilled kidneys. It's astonishing how them things go be fashions."

"Will fashion soon drive the trade uptown?"

"Not very soon sir. Why, it wasn't many

"Not very soon, sir. Why, it wasn't many years ago when Mr. Hallock of the Journal of Commerce, General Webb of the Courier and Mr. Beach of the Sun used to take a bite with us. How different them men was,

and apple dumpling with both sauces, sir; not that I could find in my heart to blame any man for liking them dumplings, sir; for they certainly were splendid."

"How do you know; could you try them?"

"How do they feed waiters."

"How do they feed waiters."

"How do they feed waiters."

"It used to be supposed that we were regularly fed, sir, but that was a mistake. Of course, in the middle of the day there was no time for them to dine, and I have been that hungry, sir, when servin' and, of course, smellin' them vittels, that if I hadn't had a chance to hook a bit of steak kere, a potuto there, and a kidney somewhere else, I should have gone stark mad, sir. You can't imagine the haggravation of it, sir."

"But, as I said before, how do you get fed?"

"But, as I said before, how do you get leave haif a steak. Then, if the waiter is smart—and he generally is—he keeps it and ca's it. But other gents, with just such a steak it. But other gents, with just such a steak wait the way thoy go on: and there's no use in trying to satisfy everyone."

"How about drink?"

"That's nonsense. Look at Burton; why, I devised the way thoy go on: and there's no use in trying to satisfy everyone."

"How about drink?"

"That's nonsense. Look at Burton; why, I devised the way thoy go on: and there's no use in trying to satisfy everyone."

"How about drink?"

"How about drink?"

there's no use in trying to satisfy everyone."

"How about drink?"

"Oh, there's pienty of that, Foolish people order more wine than they want. We drink it. Others only drink a little. The rest is ours. A wide-awake waiter can just gorge himself if he wants to, sir."

"Were you ever in Delmonico's?"

"Not in his up-town place, but I was in his Chambers street place a long time, sir. Mr. Charles. The old man I never saw but once. A man's always sure of his wages in Delmonico's and it's the best place for fees in the country. The little gent who travelled with the Prince of Wales, and paid his bills, gave me \$5 after a lunch. The biggest I ever got was one day after Tweed, Connolly, Hali and two lawyers—Kelly gave the names, but I don't—had been in No. 8 for five hours. I stayed three hours after my time was up to 'tend to'em. As they came out Mr. Hall

"He Slipped Something in My Hand.

When I went in the room Islung my napkin under my arm and looked at it. It was in almost everything eise. No one got such big salaries in those days, but they all did more work. It's my opinion that these long rans is what's making women of the soton Museum booking, too. Warren of the Boston Museum in the sold in the wasn't invely i don't know who was."

"But Klobson seems sober enough."

"Well, that's hard luck. I think Robson would be a practical joker if he had been successful earlier. You know he never had much luck until he met Bill Crane, and since then has ireshened up. He is a good deal of a man, too; but Crane's a jolly fellow. I tell you. Now, Charley Thorne was very nervous and easily upset."

"Do you think there is any difference between the men of twenty years ago and those of today?"

"Do you think there is any difference between the men of twenty years ago and those of today?"

"Of course there is. They drank harder then, and they were more manly about it, as in almost everything eise. No one got such big salaries in those days, but they all did more work. It's my opinion that these long rans is what's making women

under my arm and looked at it. It was tage mer three five-dollar bills, sir. I ran downstairs "How's

Mr. Stipped Somethins in My Hand.

When I went in the room I slums my mapkin under my arm and looked at it. It was three five-dollar bills, sir. I ran downstairs quick, sir. They were standing in the door book. This particular leaf treats of a use ful class of men, and appears to me to be of interest:

"Married?"

"No. sir. It's my opinion and belief that the water as marries, espocially if he be end waiter, is no waiter at all."

You know the steamer Colom the Colon of the San Francisco line—well; it was on the dock of that triumph in navia scribtecture I met a bushy-headed, double-climed man, with no stomach to speak of, the word a spruce hat, and kept his eye about him like an amateur detective. Word succeeded word, and confidence grow by degrees, until I said:

"It really seems as if I knew you. Have we ever met before?"

"Yes, sir." said he; "yes, sir, man you was down and back content."

"It really seems as if I knew you. Have we ever the before?"

"Yes, sir." said he; "yes, sir, and for the met before?"

"You knew the steamer colon the feather of the word as pruce hat, and kept his eye about him like an amateur detective. Word succeeded word, and confidence grow by degrees, until I said:

"It really seems as if I knew you. Have we ever met before?"

"Yes, sir." said he; "yes, sir, and for the met seam than the fail of '60, sir, it was waiter over store,"

"Yes, sir." said he; "yes, sir, and for the met seam the man, on additional to the store the section for himself. Bottle after how on a spruce hat, sir, and you was down and back on her, sir."

"And you have been a waiter ever since?"

"Yes, sir, and you was down and back on her, sir."

"Independent my mapkin in and a architecture in the section of the feath made a make the man, with not stimulated to a table where seen to show the section of the seen and year how the sec

"How about Sothern?"
"Well, Sothern was a queer one. "Not very soon, sir. Why, it wasn't many years ago when Mr. Hallock of the Journal of Commerce, General Webb of the Courier and Mr. Beach of the Sun used to take a bite with us. How different them men was, sir."

"Yes, how?"

"Well, Mr. Hallock looked like a country minister. He always wore black, and was never fashionable. He was very gentle, sir, and I always thought he must have been well brought up, sir. But General Webb was a stunner. He had a great deal of hair and I always thought he must have been well brought up, sir. But General Webb was a real general to hear him talk, sir. It was a rare sight to see him lift his hat, sir. Gloves always, and he was very neat, and at times generous. I remember he gave me a dollar once, and he seemed particularly grand and splendid, especially when his high stock was new and stiff.

He Was Very Pempous Like, but he never abused the waiters, sir."

"How about Mr. Beach?"

"How about Mr. Beach?"

"To don't know, sir. Mr. Beach was a man, sir, it if may say, who always seemed out of place, sir. I am told he was a very clever man, sir, but we didn't take to him, sir. He was a great hand for pork and beans and submed the waiters, sir."

"How as a strath when the gave me to the world and the was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a great hand for pork and beans and all was a

Job. Waiters, as a rule, are sassy till they are 22s. They begin to be weak with a thy took 30s. And ast One you be weak in they took 30s. And ast One you be well to the weak in they are took 30s. And ast One you have a put to the speaker of the House of Representation of the weak in Albany. I appent much of P. Martin made sentation in place of our present useless wood-unip Miller. I care down last night, and on the said he had been at the stage door of a the said he had been at the stage door of a the trace of the said he had been at the stage door of a heart of ready forty years, and had never in all that time seen an entire performance.

"But you've seen a great many noted by the seen all of them. From Freet and Marcardy to Forence and Dixey, all the tragic fellows and the formy one-not that some of the seen and the seen a

A New Island in the Pacific.

LONDON HOUSE PAINTERS.

How They Work and Live

The average man is said to be out of work for about ten weeks in each year. This ab-

soris whatever savings he may have made while at work. Summer is, of course, the painters' busy season.

This winter Mr. Shipton of the Amalgamated l'ainters' Society says that 5000 of London's 28,000 painters and house decorators are out of work. Irregularity of work he regards as the worst focature of the trade. As a consequence of this he does not know one journeyman painter who has put aside £100 (\$500) during a lifetime of work. Most of the painters belong, however, to one of more societies which give him more or less guarantee against starvation during bad times or during illness, and even in some cases provide a pension for old age. Such societies are more numerous among the painters than in other trades. The appendix of the painters are more numerous among the skilled workmen generally come from the provinces. A few painters' sons pick up the trade. Bakers and other mechanics frethat skilled workmen generally come from the provinces. A few painters' sons pick up the trade. Bakers and other mechanics frequently learn enough of it to do rough painting during the months when work is slack in their own trades.

In the West End, Germans and other foreigners have not seriously affected the wages of Euglish workmen. In the East End German\* competition is a very serious factor in the trade. The Germans, it is said, are generally young, unmarried men, willing to work for 5d, an hour, and to live, as they consequently must live, in the most wretched style, both as regards food and housing.

W. H. of Sherland street, Paddington,

An Unmarried Jaurneyman.

W. H. of Sherland Street, Faddington, or the Sherland Street, and the Sherland Street, Faddington, or the Sherland Street, and Hawkensh In Sherland Street, and the Sherland Street, Faddington, or the Sherland Street, Fad A Gross Square Have Bertier C.

is about 400. Itrents the whole of a small house, and has built a lecture room in the back yard. Members pay 10s. (\$2 50) a year, which includes admission to all lectures, concerts, etc., excepting only an extra charge of 1d. for a programme at each dramatic performance. Members' wives come to the concerts without charge. Among the lectures which occur weekly are such titles as "Inow people amuse themselves," "Great religions of India." "The origin of the House of Commons." In the reading room are twenty dailes and week-lies and several monthlies. The bar and card rooms are on the lirst floor.

J. M. of Burgess street, Stepney, is a typical sample of the East End painter.

J. M. is an excellent workman and both energetic and hardworking. He does not drink. Both he and his wife are trained music hall singers and can earn £1 a week in this way when such work is obtainable. They rent a house for 10s. 9d. per week and sub-let four rooms for 8s. 3d., but are now several months in arrears with the rent and will soon be turned out.

Last summer J. M. had only two full weeks' work. During this year he has been six months out of work. When in work he earns 6d. to 8d. per hour by the day, but has taken contracts for 5d. per hour. His wife has never had over £1 (\$5) a week for all household expenses. The average spending of the family (there are no children) were unner 10s. (\$2 50) per week during the past winter.

Mrs. M. could "not tell how we lived or how we got through each week." Sometimes her father gave her 2s. 6d. (50 cents) for helping to clean out his house. She works at tailoring at home from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m. of course stopping long enough to do household work. For this tailoring she gets 5s. (\$1 25) per week. They live on two meals a day to save expense. Breakfast is of tea, with bread and dripping. Dinner the same, with perhaps fish three times a week. Meat they never have more than once a week, and seldom so often. The fish are herrings at three for two cents. The woman was not at allo of the ordinary drag

hours' work in a day is in summer ten and sometimes eleven, and in winter seven. The average rate of pay is 75 centimes an hour, which makes for a day of ten hours' work, 71, 50c, (about \$1 42). The house painters get married much oftener than other Parisian workmen. Singularly enough they almost always marry washerwomen (blanchisseuses)—for the Parisian washerwomen are very clean, neat and tidy and are never out of work. The house painters' habits and social life resemble those of the married cabinetmakers, except that they are more abstemious both in eating and drinking. The house painter is an inveterate cigarette smoker, but this does not prevent him from singing, whistling and making a great deal of noise when at work. tidy and are never out of work. The house painters' habits and social life resemble those of the married cabinetmakers except that they are more abstemious both in eating and drinking. The house painter is an inveterate character smoker, but this does not prevent him from singing, whistling and making a great deal of noise when at work.

The house painting industry offers one very remarkable feature, viz., the success of the system of profit sharing with work.

A Chost
is a myth, but solid reality will be known by those who write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Me., thereby learning, free, about work that they can do and live at home, wherever they reside, at a profit of from \$525\$ and upwards daily. Some have agreed deallett & Co. will start you. All is new. Delay not. Pay absolutely sure from start. Wealth awaits every worker.

men. Liouse painters usually work in small groups, far out of reach of the bosses' observation. Surveillance has been abandoned as impracticable, and the Parisian patrons find that the only sure way to prevent waste of time and materials is to make the workmen interested in the profits of Plymouth Church Crowded, the job.

How They Work and Live in the Big City.

In the Big City.

Comparative Comfort in the West and Finching Poverty in the East.

Hours and Wages in Berlin—Profit Sharing in Paris.

London house painters, says the New York Herald, suffer from low wages, insufficient work, the competition of Germans recently arrived in London, and, last of all, from anew East End product—namely, the handy man, who is painter, paper hanger, mason and glazier, as occasion demands. West End painters live in some comfort, work fifty-two hours and a half a week, for 7½d, to 8½d, an hour. East End painters are the only evil from which the East End trade does not suffer.

How They Work and Live in the west and the workmen in the profits of the workmen in particled is the Maison Ledouly Company. The painters working under Ledouly & Co., are the best workmen in Paris.

End of the workmen interested in the profits of the workmen in Paris. They are paid so centimes (about 16 centimes (about 28 cents) a day additional.

But they all share in 75 per cent of the profits of the house. This percentage is divided as follows: Fifty per cent 18 paid to the workmen in ready money, which usually adds about 15 centimes (about 3 cents) an hour to their wages. The remaining 25 per cent, is paid to a relief fund to aid and pension the painters of the establishment in time of need, to pay for medical assistance for them when they die.

Fifty years of age and twenty years' service entitle the painter in the Ledouly establishment to a pension of 1200f. (\$228) a year. This fund now consists of 1,700,000f. \$323,000. The Maison Ledouly Company was originally started by M. Leclaire, who began life as a working painter. He died recently, leaving a fortune of 1,500,000f. The present partners are making money rapidly. The painters of Berlin.

The number of working house painters or the work men in the cadouly & the painter in the Ledouly establishment

Painters of Berlin. The number of working house painters or manlergehilfen varies according to the sea-son. So do their earnings. In summer side of human life. It may be said from an

DOWN THE MOUNTAIN.

Thrilling Experience in a Stage Coach-Mrs. Tainsley Tells of the 400 Feet

He never finished the sentence. He had been holding the coach as near the embed on holding the coach as near the embed of him he saw a heavy bowlder topple and fall down the mountain side and into the path. This caused him to make the path of this caused him to make the path of the proposed him and the result of the proposed human power to stay the impetus the coach had gotten coming down the incline. I saw the driver leap. Inside we held on to the king-pin. Down we went, and in another instant the forward wheels struck the rock. The hind part of the coach was thrown forward and outward, and the king-pin snapped asunder like a reed. The box, with all in it, went over the precipice on its side, and through the window I fell out. Less fortunate than myself, the coach and my fellow-tourists lodged in a cravice on side of the precipice, some 180 feet below the roca, I was thrown out with such force that I cleared the crag and kept on aid down the full 400 feet to the bed of the canon and into a bank of snow, cutting my way into it as if it was water headfirst. The Granite coach just to the rear of up pulled into a notch in the road, and the driver and two prospectors got out and climbed down to where I had lodged. Armed with shovels they began to dig me out, and, it is curious to relate, the one flesh wound I received was from the blade of a shovel, which placed a furrow on my ankled when they reached me. I was finally dug out unconscious and to all appearances dead.

Restoratives were administered, and I was taken up and carried to the tollhouse at the head of the cliff. Here my hands and itmbs were rubbed and my fallow out unconscious and to all appearances dead.

Restoratives were administered, and I was taken up and carried to the followed the proposed of the

Restoratives were administered, and I was taken up and carried to the tollhouse at the head of the cliff. Here my hands and limbs were rubbed and my face slapped until my cheeks were raw, but all to no avail. I was black in the face, and there was no audible or visible respiration. I was left in the care of the toll-keeper and the Granite coach passengers while the two drivers started for Aspen, thirteen miles distant, to summon surgical aid. One of the party returned at midnight with a doctor. In the meantime I had revived, and had, in company with the toll-keeper, gone down in a sleigh to the Denver station, three miles below, and was administering to the wounded and dying. All the rest had sustained frightful injuries in their fall of 180 feet.

MONTREAL, January 22.—The full bench of the Court of Appeals today refused the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of J. F. Hoke, the Peoria defaulter. Hoke will petition the minister of justice against the decision.

and the Pastor Vigorous.

Hereism Displayed in the Quiet Life of Self-Biscipline.

A Life, Not on the Shingles, but in the Hidden Interior.

BROOKLYN, January 23.-An unusually warm and pleasant day for this season had the effect of greatly enlarging the number of visitors to Mr. Beecher's church this morning, and the building was uncomfortably crowded. Mr. Beecher was in excellent health and spoke with vigor and spirit. His text was: "But he that is faithful in that which is least is fathful also in much."
Said he: The term faithful here covers

the whole ground of moral qualities, negative and positive. It does not mean simply fidelity in a business transaction, though it includes that. It is not to be judged from external point of view that all men are

external point of view that all men are frangible, not under the same kind of pressure, not altogether frangible under any pressure in certain lines. There are a great many men that want to be honest, but almost all their conditions require that they should be well off, and if you accumulate the temptation up to a given point some men will break nearer and some further along, but there is a class of men whom you can reach a point with where they will break down, and although honest in small things they are not in large.

Temptation is in the geometrical ratio with them. But there are some men that I would trust with \$1,000,000—all the more because I have it not, and whom you could not break down under it. Ambition might break them down, not averice. And in small matters ambition could not. But shined upon by imagination, and out of this door comes the office of lust, and out of this door comes the office of lust, and out of that door other temptations, until at last there might come a point where an honest man might be desirous of becoming, perhaps, president of the United States, who would not connive at or wink at anything wicked for a small matter, but when there is a fair chance that by foul means he might be exalted he might not withstand the foul means.

Aubition breaks down his moral senti-

means.
Ambition breaks down his moral sentiment. And also the kinder affections. A man would do for the sake of saving wife and children from Distress and Bankruptcy a great many things that he would not do

Harsh and Vindictive;

spending of the stall. So the week distance in the stall shall make where are, but if the stall shall shall shall be shall shall be shall shall

A Woman and Four Ounces of Water. Miss Emma White, a bright little Southern women, at present residing at 316 Adams street, Brooklyn, is at work on the perpetual-motion problem. She says she has probably solved 11, but that she has not yet fully worked out some theories on the subject. She lately placed a model of her machine in the hands of Thomas Clyde, and she is amxiously awaiting his judgment upon 1t. Miss White put the model together with her nands, unaided by tacks and the assured a reporter that ern woman, at present residing at 316 not yet fully worked out some theories on the subject. She lately placed a model of her machine in the hands of Thomas Clyde, and she is anxiously awaiting his judgment upon it. Miss White put the model together with her hands, unaided by tools, and she assured a reporter that the machine, even in its crude form, moved across the table. It has four wheels, which "receive motion from an unbalancing power from a quarter of a bound of water contained in a glass tube."

Miss White has also invented a boy's Third country has, by, 627 c Country has, b

hoop, which can be taken to pieces and put in the pocket, and a floating ball-balloon, shaped like an umbrella. Models of these are in the hands of her lawyer. Like most inventors, she has profited very little so far by her ingenuity.

THEY HAD PISTOLS,

And With Them a Party of Robbers Intimidate a Railroad Gang and Rob a

MARSHALL, Mo., January 20 .- A bold attempt at train robbery of the St. Louis train, on the Chicago & Alton road, took train, on the Chicago & Alton road, took place last night, about 8 o'clock, near Independence, Mo. The train was brought to a standstill by the violent pulling of the belicord. The brakeman and conductor rushed through to the forward part of the train to ascertain the cause of stopping, when they were fired upon by a man standing on the front platform of the smoking car and ordered back into the cars. They barely escaped injury by dodging back into the car. The engineer was also fired upon, but not injured. The would-be robbers then jumped from the car and escaped in the darkness. It is not yet known whether they carried off any beoty or not.

A clergyman after years of suffering from that loathsome disease. Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East Ninth street. New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Cranberries cape & 0000 00.
BUTTER.—There has been a moderate demand or butter the past week, and stocks of all kinds ave accumulated, and, while prices are about he same, the tone of the market is weaker. Western Imitation creamery and tadie packed are in full supply and are selling slowly.

astern extras, 31672c e doz; Arcostock unity, 30% c e doz; New York and Vermont, 1682c; Western, . @30c e doz; Provincial, 30 52c e doz; Ice-bouse, 25@27 e doz; Limed-26%36 e doz. FRUIT.—We quote the following current rates:

good, \$13 00@14 50; rye straw, \$16 00@17 00 \$2 ton; do, do, machine, \$12 00@13 00 \$2 ton; oat straw, \$3 00@10 03 \$2 ton; oat straw, \$3 00@10 00 \$3 ton.

HDES AND SKINS,—There has been dull and rather quiet market all round the past week. The movement in foreign index was very light. We quote: Brighton steers, \$9\psi\_00\$10; New Eng. \$200.00 \$200.

Brighton and Watertown Markets. Brighton and Watertown Markets.

Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Friday, January 21:

Western cattle, 1185: Eastern cattle, 128;
Northern, 285. Total, 1598.

Western sheen and lambs, 4800; Eastern sheen and lambs, 585; Northern sheep and lambs, 2419. Total, 7804.

Swine, 34,015. Veals, 129, Horses, 132.

Prices of beef cattle per hundred pounds, dressed weight, ranged from \$4 50 to 87 50.

Prices of beef cattle per hundred pounds, live weight.

ing today, the market for fish of all kinds at this port has been good and prices firm. The fresh herring trade at Grand Menan has thus far proved unremunerative, as the catch has been so light that prices have been high, and it has been

YOURS FOR HEALTH



Woman Tortured Nine Years from

the Incompetency of Physicians-Re-Mrs. T. a lady residing in a country town in Indiana, tells the following painful story: "I had taken treatment from physicians for about nine years, and had never received any permanent relief until I took your Compound. I thought I never would get well, and cried a good deal of my time. A year ago this summer I was confined to my bed and room for five months, under the doctor's care. I at last made up my raind to quit him and try your Compound, and with what a loyful result. Oh. I feel so glad that I tried it, and so sorry that I did not get hold of it nine years ago." The foregoing is from a letter to Mrs. Lydla E. Pinkham, and sufferers by taking her Vegetable Compound may escape the writer's regret for years wasted in hopeless agony. lief at Last.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pickham; Very dear Madam:
My wife, Arie A. Green, has suffered with a displacement which caused her unknown pains till
I had almost given up all hopes of finding any
relief for her. But the Guiding Spirit referred
me to your Vegetable Compound. I went 12
miles to purchase a bottle, and the first two doses
miles to purchase a bottle, and the first two doses
are her immediate rehef, and after the use of the

# BILL NYE

Tells What He Knows of the South.

Wherever He Has Been Warm Weather Prevails,

Which is a Fair-Sized Respectable Indication

That William Has Made the South Too Hot

Interesting Information About Water Facilities in Dixie.

STOUX RAPITS, Ia., 1, 5, 1887.

DEAR SIR-As you are now rusticating it in the South and has probably got lots of time to answer letters written to you in good faith I thought I would bother you with a few questions in regard to Carolina or such other parts of the South as you may be famyliar with. How is it for health as compaired with

What is the price per acre of land close

to some good town? What will it cost to clear ready for the plow? What are the principle fruits and vegetables raised? Is the water good for drinking

Any information you can give me in regard to the South will be rec'd with

Hoping to hear from you soon I am

As I have not such a great abundance of time in which to do this kind of correspondence, I take the liberty of writing a reply to your esteemed favor and printing it where it will meet the eye of many persons, no doubt, who may contemplate addressing me on the same subject. Of the South generally I know very little

om personal observation, but you will find throughout the South, wherever I have been, a general tendency toward warmer weather than you obtain in the North

North Carolina, as you are no doubt aware is generally mountainous in its geographi cal department, and on the map which I perused as a student the State was of a dark blue color. Greatly to my surprise, how-ever, on arriving here 1 found North Carolina to be red. The soil, such as it is, has the same roseate hue of the adult brick of commerce, and continues in that condition The farms generally are not large in size

and are divided into three classes, viz., the Mansard farm, the Gothic farm, and the dormer farm. A good Gothic farm, near town, will bring from \$25 to \$100 per acre, including large wall pockets to hold farming implements at night, so that they will not drop out of the Gothic farm into the dormer farm below.

I do not say that these mountain farms

I simply state that water readily runs off when applied to them. Tobacco is the great staple here. It is

mostly of the smoking variety, though on the bottom lands a very hardy dwarf plug tobacco grows easily, and during a long season planters may readily grow the large

This is a great country for lung diseases.

People with fractional lungs come here from every quarter of the globe. There are that a man who is simply bald-headed does

spoken of.

The weather is sometimes variable and then again for a little while it will be very uniform. One day you will see me playing lawn tennis in a jaunty suit of fiannel, which shows to great advantage my easy movements and heaving chest, and on the following day you may find me collect around a red-hot stove, waiting till the

and many people who came here years ago to die, have been reprieved and relieved. There is no question about that. But you will find that the houses built here for rent or sale are made to admit the bulk of God's free air and no questions asked. If you want to see a robust climate come in under the floor and lash the carpet into angry perforated house. Yours in good faith,

#### How I Was Educated.

Texas Siftings.

school by a son of the teacher, while the minister's son taught me to swear.

I was taught to let a red-hot horseshee alone by attempting to pick up one in a blacksmith shop.

It was on a hay mow that I was educated in card playing.

in card playing. I was educated in the various and varied spection of switches that the teacher always kept on hand.

I was educated in astronomy by going to I was educated in astronomy by going to

education in that branch at Botany Bay, and he was transported by it.

SEVENTH PAPER.

Ky., pays the noblest of our domestic tention was to immediately attack the battery, but as soon as our advance was

between the first word a file of common explication. Which replies No. 2, interposes, said hoss six months of the same time to make any the said and the same time to make any the said and the said and

The bosition was evidently a strong one, for the enemy had dug a ditch and felled trees around it.

The rebels in the abattis fought bravely, and our forces fell back about twenty feet, when Sergeant Kennedy of Company I, advancing to the front, waved his musket as an officer would his sword, shouted "Let's try it again, boys; we'll have it this time; follow me!" and the gallant fellow bounded forward. The rest followed with a yell, when the ditch obstructions and guns were passed in a moment, and the enext instant the abattis was taken and the enemy was at the mercy of our soldiers.

One hundred men surrendered with three guns. The abattis was held by our men with little loss. The guns were struck frequently by the shot and shell from the enemy's batteries.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth New York Colonel Sharpe, and the Thirty-first Massachusetts, Colonel Hookins, held the woods and abattis all night, fighting the enemy the whole time and killing and wounding a large number.

About 5 p. m. the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts having expended all their ammunition, the Fifty-third Massachusetts, Colonel Kimball, was ordered by Colonel Good ng to advance and relieve the Thirty-eighth.

The Fifty third Massachusetts, nine months' men, came under his to relieve the Thirty-eighth, and for a reziment that had not been in service but a short time and had only had guns in their possession two weeks, moved up in a solid line of battle which would cause envy of the veteran troops, pushing up close to the enemy's works and holding their position through that long dreary night and planting their flag on the earthworks next morning.

The tight continued in that position. All day there had been a constant roar of artiliery and musketry, grape, ball and shell on both sides of the river. It was one of the warmest and liveliest fights known, and the enemy were driven at every point.

At daylight in the morning Colonel Kimball's line of skirmishers, railing to discover any trace of the enemy in food, concluded to advance his line t

Fifty-third massachusers are a cover them.

In the meantime General Emory on the other side of the bayou had ordered General Paine to bush forward immediately, deploying the Eighth New Hampshire in line of skirmishers, and advanced, and, climbing the earthworks the flac of the

Old Granite State on one side and the Bay State on the other waved over them, and the rebels were in full retreat.

Before following the retreating enemy we must explain what was occurring in their rear. As General Banks said, "we had the rebels in a bag, and General Grover held the strings, and the whole rebel army was gobbled up; but the d-n string was rotten, and they slipped through."

General Grover had started from Brasher City on the gunbout Clifton with his division and the transports Laurel Hill, Quinnebog and St. Mary's. The whole proceeded up the At-hafalaya river, the Clifton taking the lead. About thirty-five miles, at a place known as the McWilliams road, we disembarked the First Louisiana, and the brigade of Colonel Birge landed at the same time. The former immediately formed in line of battle, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fisk advanced with two companies and deployed as skirmishers toward the woods, supported by Colonel Holcomb with the balance of the regiment. Suddenly, after proceeding a short distance, artillery opened 'upon our forces from the woods beyond the road, instantly followed by a sharp discharge of musketry.

Colonel Fisk, with his command, was ordered to advance into the woods, while Colonel Holcomb moved rapidly with his regiment to take the enemy's guns or drive them tack and advance through the woods to the opposite edge, distant about three quarters of a mile.

At this time Colonel Fisk fell, wounded through the leg, and his men moved forward with more spirit, as if determined to dearly avenge his fall, when the enemy retreated in haste. Our force now advanced to the edge of the woods, which the held, and the Twelith Connecticut, One Hundred and Pifty-ninth and Sixth New York shortly after arrived as a support.

Here General Jowight was ordered to balt and await the disembarking of the rest of the division. General J wight was now reinforced by the remainder of his brigade and Captain Closson's pattery of artillery. The enemy in considerable numbers was A Weird Apparition, Startling and Strange.

The Masked Buggy and Brown Horse That Astonish St. Louis People, And Then Dissolve Like the Parson's

One-Hoss Shay.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.] Pine street has a mystery. It has possessed it for several weeks, and the older it gets the deeper it grows. Four weeks ago the mystery received only passing attention; today it is full of absorbed and absorbing interest, and when dusk begins to pull down the mantel of night, every man, woman and child on Pine street, be ween Twenty-eighth street and Compton avenue, is anxious to know if this mystery is going to maintain its record by appearing at the times and in the places to which it has thus far become accustomed.
The mystery is a masked buggy, drawn by Rere General Dwight was ordered to halt and await the disembarking of the rest of the division. General I wight was now reinforced by the remainder of his brigade and Captain Closson's battery of artillery. The enemy in considerable numbers was moving about on the plain ahead and across the bridges of the Teche. This force consisted of four guns, 300 cavalry and a few infantry.

As soon as our cavalry and artillery arrived at the ground, the former was sent to occupy and nold the junction of the lake road, together with the road that runs parallel with the Teche. The next morning the division again advanced. Birges' Brigade in front, followed by the brigades of bwight and Kimball. Rogers' Fa tery was in advance, with Captain Closson Nims' Battery in reserve. The advance reached Irish Bend, about eleven miles from the rebet earthworks, where Generals Banks and Emory were engaged. Frank M. FLINN.

A MACHINE TO MAKE MILK.

A MACHINE TO MAKE MILK. passing slowly from Twenty-eighth street to Compton avenue. The horse never moves

ceeded slowly and shook the stick at him. He just stepped backward a little and bowed his neck and doubled up his fore feet and made a lunge at me, and would have knocked me clean over the fence but I was over before he got to me. I was is made as Julius Czesar, and I grabbed up a fence rail and stood outside and punched him until he jumped out where he jumped in.

The good book says that man shall have dominion over the beasts of the field, but it looks like mine are in a state of robellion, and are trying to have dominion over me.

A VERY MEAR MAN.

He Coolly and Deliberately Steals the Blanket from His Own Horse.

(Chattanooga Commercial.)

It is a mean man that will steal a horse-blanket, but the meanest man in America is one who will steal a blanket from his own horse this cold weather. A resident of Walker county came into the city yesterday with a fine horse-blanket under the saddle. He went into a Whiteside street saloon and took a drink of whiskey. After coming out he was observed to peer cautiously up and down the street, and after satisfying himself that no one was in sight, he stole the blanket from under the saddle and put it under his arm. He then sight, he stole the blanket from under the saddle and put it under his arm. He then saddle and put it under his arm. He then sight, he stole the blanket from under the sand left his horse. He walked five miles to ack to get its horse, and the next time he steals a bankethe will be careful to inquire as to its owner.

Female Curiosity.

I was Siftings.

X square × Y square = Z square. Servant—'Yes, he has the front room.
He is a rich old bachelor. Is the letter
addressed in female hand?''

"Yes, here it is."

"Good gracious! So it is, and as sure as I
am born there is a photograph in it."

"Here is another letter for Judge Pennybunker." "Here is another letter for Judge Penny-bunker."
"Audressed in a female hand, too?"
"No, this one is from Partem & Squeal, the great divorce lawyers. Their name is printed on the envelope."
"Well, that settles it."
"Settles what?"
"Nothing, except I was going to quit this boarding-house on the 1st, but now I'm going to stay right here and see this thing out."

Site direction does not and cannot see it. The algebraic formula representing the visual possibilities is this:

X square × Y square = Z square.

X representing a line at right angles from the observer to the extended line bisecting the horse and buggy longitudinally; Y representing that part of the beseting line extending from the horse to its intersection with X, and Z being the hypothenuse of the right-angled triangle or the air-line distance of the observer from the horse. This demonstrates the impossibility of rushing forward and stopping the horse, as the policeman has tried to do many times at the corner of Thirtieth and Pine, because the forward movement of the horse and the forward movement of the horse and the forward movement of the investigator causes a change of the nypothenuse, and either the rig d sappears or the investigator causes a clange of the spectra of the right of th

THE SPECTRE BUGGY.

onstration from the interior. An attempt to remove the reins from the flap aperture was meffectual. An effort to direct the horse by pulling either of them, did not cause the animal to change his course or turn his head. Stopping the horse was an utter impossibility, because when the reporter got on a line with him he was not visible. The small children on Pine street, who have learned to look with terror and dread upon the mystery, were on the look out at several points, and older observers were noted on every block. Fully eleven minutes were required for traversing the five blocks, and in less than two minutes more the horse and vehicle dissolved on Compton avenue, vanishing into vapor and passing almost from the reporter's touch into nothingness. The Globe-Democrat's readers will probably expect an explanation of this mystery in the present article; but even Globe-Democrat reporters are human, and their knowledge can not transcend possibilities. In dealing with the supernatural they can not be more successful than other mortals. What is here written down of the mysterious journeys along Pine street of the masked buggy drawn by the little brown horse can be vouched for by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen of the neighborhood. The only rational explanation of the phenomena attending its movements is that both animal and vehicle are spectral entinomena attending its movements is ooth animal and vehicle are spectral ties, presenting under certain conditions, physical qualities that are intended to deceive. But what does the ghostly rig mean? And whose is the perturbed spirit that is doomed to these measured nightly rides along Pine street?

#### MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

ceded an Ill-fated Porker's Early De-(Detroit Free Press.)

Well, the long agony is over and our pig dead. One day last fall Mr. Bowser suddenly turned on me with: "Mrs. Bowser, why don't we keep a pig?"

"Because we have no pen, no place for ne, and don't want the nuisance,"

Might be Made Useful. (Pittsburg Dispatch.)
"Have you tried the toboggan slide?" in

WOMEN AT MARKET.

Where Feminine Business

city market. She may haggle a little in a dry goods store over a piece of calico or a pair of socks. She may tell the coal man volubly of his soulless extortion, or the vender of suspicious shellfish screechingly of his grasping avarice. She may drive close bargains with the Scandinavian person who mixes up her clothes with those of the colored family two blocks away, and a brown horse. It is seen daily, at nightfall, Mrs. B. Tells of the Long Agony that Prethe selection of his underwear and the investment of his shekels at Sheepshead Bay and other popular places of deposit. She may manage her household with thrift and her children's clothing with exemplary

Yet in none of these instances is she seen at her best. It is when she meets in conflict dire the hardened and worldly keeper one, and don't want the nuisance,"

"We have plenty of room for a pen. I can make one in half a day, and we might as well raise our own pork as to buy it. The kitchen stuff you give away would fatten three pigs."

I talked and argued, but it was no use. I

which had been showed green with a serior of the property of the control of the property of the p

[Celis P. Woolley, in Good Housekeeping.]

In the meantime she has picked up a soup bone for a nickel, the remuant of a roast for half price, a handful of carrots, the tail end of a job lot, for a pittance, and a peck of potatoes that a desperate tradesman disposed of for another nickel. All told, she had bought meat and vegetables enough to run her family half the week. And she his paid in no instance more than half the price asked by the wily salesman. If some unfortunate male had gone in there and bought those things in the open market he would have paid three times as much for them. And yet she had not hectored, nor haggled, nor quibbled. She had gone on in her determined way and skilfully maneuved until she got the lowest price that a person could get, and then she was satisfied.

"And still they say that women have no heads for business," said a stallkeeper, as he leaned wearily against the wall when the reporter told him his observations. "I see that sort of thing all the time, year in and year out, There are women who haunt this market and know more about the prices of different articles at the different stalls than any operator in Wall street

When the solest in the content of th

noticed her and asked her. She said she'd been sent there to been, but was afraid to speak to any one. The sausage man took an interest in her, went home with hershe lived in a wretched dive in Pearl alley—and made a number of us chip in to help her. We got her and her mother through that winter, and put her on her feet all right in the spring. There she is now—run-Where Feminine Business
Tact is Best Shown.

Schemes for Outwitting the Innocent
and Leng-Suffering Dealers.

Sham Samples and Petty Pifering
—The Brighter Side.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

There is only one place inthe world where woman in the full pride of her strength as a negotiator and a diplomat, can be seen to her best advantage, and that is at a big city market. She may haggle a little in a dry goods store over a piece of calico or a series and put her on her feet all that wither, and put her on her feet all right in the spring. There she is now—running that flower stand over there—that pretty girl in the black dress, and making lots of money. I don't say that every little child that would run around here would be treated like that. Too many of them are trained thieves, and the meanest kind of thieves. too. They slip out of sight behind customers, and the first thing we know they have filled their pockets from the baskets under the counters and skipped. There used to be a mean old woman over on Carmine street that picked up little boys and trained them to do tricks like that and lived on what they brought her. The poince arrested her last summer, and she's on the island now; but there must be lots of others in the business from the way the kid thieves swarm around here. Ver caught four of them in that carrot basket this morning. Do with them, even if we catch them, but run them out and chase them away. If we were the cruel and heartless beings the women think we are, I suppose we'd kill and carrot basket this morning.

#### BRIC-A-BRAC.

That's It. [Texas Siftings.] Why women kiss each other is An undetermined question, Unless the darlings would by this Give man a sweet suggestion

And Vice Versa. [New Orleans Picayune.1 The girl who likes to flirt objects to flire tation on the part of her sweetheart. She

> [Thomas O'Hara.] Thou art not my first love. Will linger round me yet; But thou, thou art my last love, To give thee all the rest.

Aged masher—"Yes, dearest angel, I'll do anything in the world you ask of me." "Then propose to my grandmother. Sh s a widow.

Leave your crafty smiling, Think you to escape me now,
With slipp'ry words beguiling?
No! you mock'd me t'other day,
When you got loose you fled away: But since I have caught you now I'll clip your wings for flying. Smothering kisses fast I'll heap And keep you so from crying

sooner may you count the stars, And number hafl down-pouring. Tell the osiers of the Thames, Or Goodwin Sands devouring Than the thick-showered kisses here Which now thy tired lips must bear. Such a harvest never was, So rich and full of pleasure. But 'tis spent as soon as reap'd, so trustless is love's treasure

> No Use for Pennies. [Tid-Bits.]

Well, well, what do you do when you go

Do you send your heart before you, dear.

That an echoing foot-fall fleet, Strikes on an inner listening ear Before your own I greet?

Of twilight darkening down; I feel warm kisses on my face. While still I sit alone. Hasten to one whose happy fate

Is in thy care to dwell; Hasten where Love and Duty wait, The r greeting sweet to tell

A manly step-quick, firm and light Rings out above the rest.

Ah, Heart! you heard it and were light-

a sleigh-riding tonight."

"Enough, Kitty. I'll go." Temple Bar.1

And welled glance, Have oft been studied with minutest care, Till every bird-like note that thrills the air

So let my trust still grow

Nor spoil my dream; I glory in the face I find so fair— I glory in the curling nut-brown hair Of sunny gleam. Know? I shall never know.

become fashionable in St. Louis. "Why not!" "Oh, because we could just as well pin our

BEFORE MARRIAGE. She sings a beautiful soprano Most every night,
And plays the upright grand plane

AFTER MARRIAGE. What banging on the grand piano! Well I'll be blessed!

You think that you can sing soprano? Give us a rest. Perhaps you think your voice delicious

'Tis, goodness knows! You'd|better go and wash your dishes And darn your hose. You think that you're a player, maybe?

Come down and mind your squalling baby,

What the Nights Are Made For. 'Ma," says the inquiring child, "what's

"For little folks to sleep in and get rested, "That ain't what the nights is made for." "Yes, it is, my child."

"Oh. I know better, myself."
"Well, what are the nights made for?" "Cos, if there was no nights the day would all bunk in one another."

I was educated in astronomy by going to he thoatre and observing the stars.

Botany I learned in searching for mint to this julips. A schoolmate completed his

education in that branch at Botany Bay, and he was transported by it.

I was educated in Reading by buying stock in it during a falling market.

I took pride in being educated in writing until I indorsed a note to accommodate a friend and was compelled to pay it.

I was educated in took-keeping by lending mine and never getting them back again.

A man offered to teach me surveying if I would carry the chain for him. He was on the chain sang.

I was educated in public speaking while tending har in a public house.

I was educated in states manship while mixing drinks for an alderman.

Political economy I learned as disbursing agent for an election fund.

JOHN SMITH.

HORSE HEAVEN. Observation of a Memphis Man in Kentucky-Horse Talk, Horse Music and

the Nightmare that Followed. Recently, discussing the ante-bellum rade in mules and horses, which yielded such a large revenue to Kentucky from the outh. Colonei W., a courteous ex-Kentuckian now of this city, recalled several anec otes illustrative of the worship the great blue grass section around Lexington,

animals.

"The people of the Blue Grass region," said Colonel W., "must be descended in a straight line from the Trojans. Troy fell through the agency of a wooden horse; the Greeks took advantage of their weakness in that direction to their complete undoing. Some tine ago a friend of mine from Memphis went with his wife up to Favette and Clark county. Kentucky, to select a pair of carriage horses, and his experience was amusing. As soon as they found out they were horse hunting there was little peace for them until they got out of the country. They had never heard so much horse talk in all their lives put together. They don't believe they ever discuss anything but the horse, it is horse in the parlor, horse in the kitchen, horse at the table. You have horse served up to you for breakfast, horse for dinner, horse for supper. A 'running comment' of any sort soon takes the shape of a running horse. Try to get in a few words on the national bank system and you soon find yourself on the horse-back system.

ing a 'nightmare' in Relitues,
"I don't know that he had any more such
nightmares," resumed Colonei W., "but he
told me a dream he had after getting home.
He dreamed he entered one of the public
schools near Lexington, Ky. The walls
were decorated with paintings of celebrated hor-es. The class known as the
'hoss grammar class' was called up to recite to the teacher, who sat with a great
horsewhip in his dexter paw.

Teacher—Sam, conjugate Glencoe.
Sam—Glencoe's hoss—masculine gender—
cause he's a male. First conjugation cause
he makes the factest time. Perfect tense
'cause he's a perfect hoss. He was sired
by Rudolph—who was sired by Star Davis—
who was sired by Heizog—who was sired
by Boston.

Picat. Now give us the ocher

by Boston.
Teacher-Right. Now give us the ocher side of the-the tense-or whatevor you Sam-Yes, sir. He was damm'd by Adelaide, who was damm'd by Chloe, who was damm'd by Chloe, who was damm'd-damm'd-dammed if I haven't forgot the rest of it.

No wonder Kentuckians are called the most hoss-pitable people on the globe.

SHE HAD HER WAY.

SHE MAO HER WAY.

It is a rare sight to tass along the country road and see the navy plug to acco of North Carolina rising to tist full height in the kelorious autumn sun, while through its waying boughs, the untrown or saltrown plug tobacco of trade, with its glittering little that agnet at the stem, may be readily distinguished.

Fine cut tobacco also grows here to a great height. Everything that goes to make life worth living may be found in the wildest profusion. Whiskey is so plenty here that intemperance is not a mark of distinction.

Corn whiskey, whether made beneath the broad glare of the noonday sun or by the monlight process, is whinn the reach of all. It is so plenty that I do not care for it, and I know that an lows man could out in a winter here that would be memorable throughout his life.

You ask about the matter of health, and I know that an lows man could out in a winter here that would be memorable throughout his life.

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You ask about the matter of health, and I know that an lows man could out in a winter here that would be memorable throughout his life.

You ask about the matter of health, and I know that an lows man could out in a winter here there were stored the state of the provided of the state of the provided with the provi dropped Dack again. On, why did a from pleased to state that there has not been a circular printed or sent out from here during the past ten years that did not gate in the most emphatic terms that this as very healthy country. People who had enjoyed good hearth while here have gone North in several instances only to return in a deceased condition from drowning or some other miasmatic influence.

When I first came here I was dissatisfied. I yearned for something that I did not find. It was not scenery or climate, for each of these were a common occurrence, but I soon got acquainted, and in less than two weeks I had been addressed two times as "Colonel." I now enjoy the South very much.

Fruits of all kinds grow here and are used for eating purposes almost exclusively. The apple, the peach, the Hubbard squasingrow here. Figs do not mature in this latitude.

This is a great country for lung diseases.

Equipment of the children alone after dark. Oh, why did the children alone after dark. Oh, why did to her dand get got get and get drunk again? You want to go of and get at the little woman, who was h s wile, a moment, and you want to go of the have some function. She unred find gate in the managed to rise, glared at the little woman, who was h s wile, a moment, and soil in managed to rise, glared at the little woman, who was h s wile, a moment, and the little woman, who was h s wile, a moment, and the little woman dodged the blow and grabbed a big sits, he launched a blow at her with a loud curse. "Get out, you, and leave me alone!" he roured. The meek little woman dodged the blow, and grabbed a big sitsk with charred end used as stove poker. Then she seemed to rise up about six inches hig er, and, swinging the weapon around her body, brought it down on the head of her erring husband with a crack that juried the glasses behind the bar. "See here, you brute," she yelled, "what you woman eyes lared a meaning accompanient. The startled saloon-keeper edued a little farther back of the bar, and John pleked himself up in

(Utica Observer.)

A young man who called on a young lady in Utica the other evening, was surprised to hear from the hall staircase—while waitnot at once obtain recognition.

The water is very good for drinking purcaught the cat?" The little girl replied: caught the cat?" The little girl replied:
"Il have her in a minute!" In a few moments the child appeared in the parlor, and sitting by the stoy, laid the cat on a rug. Pursy seemed to be content with its nest for the parlor had been warmed in expectation of the coming man. When the young lady appeared the little sister bowel politely and went out of the room. Once during the evening the cat started toward the doorway, but its owner hastily closed the doorway, but its owner hastily closed the doorand sent it back by the stove. The visitor's curiosity could be curbed no longer, and he inquired why she was so anxious to keep the cat in the parlor. No answer was given the cat in the parlor. No answer was given at first, but one was insisted upon, when she said: "You remember, my dear, that at the 'mission' two weeks ago one of the fathers said that no young woman should be alone that he received a young gentleman. said that no young woman should be alone when she received a young gentleman. I did not want any other person around when you called, so I have determined to avoid being alone by having the cat always with ne—at least as long as we remain single!" The explanation was satisfactory, it is needless to say.

(Chester Evening News.)
There is a young man of Chadds Ford, Will Moore, who a few evenings ago played a trick on himself very innocently. He went The Forum is printing a series of articles from prominent men, entiled "How I was Educated," Now I think the men who are not prominent should be heard from on the subject, and as I belong to that very numerous class. I propose to open the ball:

"I was educated in running away from school by a son of the teacher, while the minister's son taught me to swear.

I was taught to let a red-hot horseshee alone by attempting to pick up one in a blacksmith shop.

It was on a hay mow that I was educated

to a lodge meeting at Centerville, and while preparing to so home saw a nice black dog standing on the botel porch.

"Jove" said he to a friend, "that will make a nice mate for my Rover at home."

He went to the dog ane picked it up and carried it to his wagon, where he tucked it in under the builtalo roles. He finally reached home and took the dog to his room where he made a nice back dog standing on the botel porch.

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When he was a nice mate for my Rover at home."

He went to the dog and picked it up and carried it to his wagon, where he tucked it in under the builtalo roles. He finally reached home and took the dog at he was a nice back of the will reached home and took the dog at he was a nice back of the will reached home and took the dog at he was a nice back of the was a nice back of the will reached he was a nice back of the will reached he was a nice back of the was a nice back of the will reached he was a nice ba to a lodge meeting at Centerville, and while

He Wanted to Sample the Foard. (Texas Siftings.)

Boarding-house keeper—"My board is \$8

CAMPAIGNING WITH BANKS

The Rebels in a Bag, but Held by a Rotten String.

The regiments composing Colonel Gooding's command were the Thirty-first Massachusetts, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Bundred and Seventy-fifth New York, Fifty-third Massachusetts and the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts. The latter crossed the pontoon bridge about 8 o'clock, under a severe fire from the battery. The First Maine Battery followed. The Thirty-first Massachusetts was deployed as skirmishers through an immense cane field, at the end of which, a mile and a half distant, the enemy's breastwork extended for threequarters of a mile, reaching from the shore of Grand lake to the banks of the Teche. The advance of the Thirty-first was hotly ontested by the enemy, and the Thirtyeighth Massachusetts moved forward in three detachments as a support. The in-

observed it ceased to fire on General Paine's brigade, and accordingly the attack was not made. Colonel Gooding, however, decided upon finding the true position of the enemy outside his works, and also to ascertain if the guns which had been throwing grape into

trees around it.
The rebels in the abattis fought bravely

(Atlanta Constitution.)
Once General Robert Toombs was in the Supreme Court room when a lawyer made a remark which reflected on the honor of the State in matters fin incial. General and with flashing eyes, said:

Female Curiosity. Texas Siftings.

Servant-"Yes, he has the front room.

(Washington Critie.)
A congressman who is keeping house

here started down town this morning and his wife stopped him.
"My dear," she said, "don't forget to send

up that coal, There isn't enough in the

"No, it can't." she said, flushing up a little. "It is made a special order for today,
and if it doesn't come up you will hear
from one of your constituents who is not to
be trified with."

It came up.

She Cave Herself Away.

It isn't every girl who will tell on herself,

but one did. She came to the store and returned a fine pair of bangs she had bought

place to get dinner with."
"Can't it go over a day?"

went to the door to get the mail. Letter-Carrier-"Here is a letter for Judge

Pennybunker. Does he live here?"

the day previously. "Can you not sell me some that will not come off?" "Come off! Why, these will stay on with "Come of!! Why, these will stay on with very little care."

"Oh, they are horrid. They catch on collar buttons and pull off."

The proprietress fainted, the assistant fell on the chair and screamed "What!" while the young lady departed bangless and without her change. If Georgia Couldn't, Toombs Would.

quired Smith of Miss Tompkyns. "I have not. Have you?" "How did you like it?" "Splendid! But it fairly took my breath

"It does."
"Then every theatre ought to have one for the benefit of those gentlemen who go out between the acts for cloves."

course, these women had no deed of being dishonest, but they all think that the marketmen are a gang of conscienceless sharpers, and if they can get ahead of them in any way it's a good thing.

"Marketmen ain't nearly as tough citizens as they make out, just the same. I think we're a pretty good lot, taking us as the world goes. I'll bet we give more in charity than any other class of men in New York, par note. I know of some poor families that have lived for weeks at a time off of what the marketmen in this place have given them. I remember a case in particular now. It was give or six years ago. There was a little tot of a girl with an old red shawl pinned over her head and not much else on her that used to haunt the market pretty nearly all day in the middle of winter. No one knew what she was there for until a sausage man

I loved before we met,
And the memory of that early dream Be Kind to the Aged. Texas Siftings. Young lady-"You say you will grant me any favor I ask?" The Mocker. [Campion.1 Leave, you pretty false-eyed wanton,

Eastern man-Is it possible that you olks do not use pennies in the West? Western man-Never see 'em at all nothing smaller than nickels. 'We don't go." The Home-Coming.

When coming home at night,
That I feel your presence drawing near.
While still you're far from sight? Does the soul outran the body, dear,

Thy loving smile lights up the space

"Charley," said a Newman girl. "take me

"Am sorry, Kitty, but I've got an engagement tonight that is pressing."
"Yes. Charley, but what's pressing to

What! you would have me know? When doubt's so sweet: Would break the magic of her soft replies, And lift the glamor from my happy eyes, And prove the cheat? Prove that the laughter low.

Skies always blue,
And now I know them often dark and drear
My knowledge is not any gladder, dear,

Let come what will! For if my faith in her be forced to die,

I'll swear allegiance to her memory,
And love her still! The St. Louis Cirl's Way.

At the toboggan slide: St. Louis girl-"What are these lovely caps or hoods that the girls wear?" Cleveland girls—"Oh, those are to ques. Aint they pretty?"

St. Louis girl.—"Yes. But they wouldn't

ears over the tops of our heads. [New York Morning Journal.]

To his delight. Beside the instrument he lingers, Admiring sees
The lovely maiden's fair fingers
Flash o'er the keys.

And thinks such happiness he never Before enjoyed; What bliss to linger there forever-Bliss unalloyed.

and feel good and be quiet."

He caressed her gently.

"Yes," said he, "I will not leave you. We will die together. I will make it a gentle death. We will draw our last breath in a supreme embrace."

She threw herself into his arms.

"How I deplore the day," she murmured, "the day that I formerly so much blessed, when I brought you to the light.

I had known that you came into the world only to suffer, I would have put my hand over your mouth to stifle your first cry, to extinguish your life. You would have had nothing to regret, nothing to reproach me with."

"I reproach you with nothing, my mother . . . my good mother . . . . you who have been my only consolation. I love you with my whole soul, and I They remained a long time entwined in They remained a long time entwined in each other's arms, weeping together.
Outside, the sound of dancing, singing and shouting filled the Avenue de Clichy.
Rockets were darting through the air, throwing into the windows gleams of light as they passed.
Octave went to close the window.

CHAPTER IV

CHAPTER IV.

Paule had not forzotten Octave, as the latter unfortunately believed. Our readers already know that her father took her away to Angiers, but they are in ignorance of the conditions in which she found herself and which have prevented her from making known the place of her retreat to the man who lives only for her.

We know under what circumstances the roung girl started, the very next day after the duel, in the morning, as M. Drouet had decided, before she could even learn news of Octave whom she had left bleeding and almost dying. She had wept the whole night, and when the day dawned, when it lighted her windows with a dull gleam, when it he had been the remaining voice of

night, and when the day dawned, when it lighted her windows with a dull gleam, when she heard the yet trembling voice of her father calling to her to dress and to be ready to leave, she dropped on her knees and asked heaven to remove her to lether die. . . Who knew? . . . . This night that she had passed in tears, in the frights and terrors of despair, this night which had seemed to her so long—perhaps it had been fatal to Octave? She was praying when her father pushed open the door. "Ahly you are dressed." he said in a town.

open the door.

"Ah! you are dressed." he said, in a tone a
little softened.
She did not tell him that she had not even
thought of undressing, that she had passed thought of undressing, that she had passed the night so. She rose, and said in a voice barely audible:

audible:
"So we are going to leave?"
"At once. . . Your mother is just finishing with your trunk, and if anything is lacking it will be sent to you."
It was not that which troubled her. She did not even hear. In her mind there was but one thought, she was going away and leaving him, wounded, agonizing, perhaps dead.

leaving him, wounded, agonizing, perhaps dead.

She threw herself with a spring upon her father's neck, and exclaimed, sobbing.

"My father...my good father!"
He half pushed her away.

"What is the matter with you? What do you want?"

"Leave me a few davs more, till"
He removed her completely with a rough gesture, and said, coldly:

"No, no,... that is impossible!"
She stammered:

"You will not carry cruelty so far."

"It is useless to entreat me."

"It is useless to entreat me."

"It is useless to entreat me."

"You know well, father; do not be inexoable... Let me know if he is living."

"That you may continue to think of

That you may continue to think of him?"

I cannot remove his image from my
heart. When I know how he has passed
the night I snall go away reheved. I will
not resist you longer."

He did not answer, but looked at his ou know that it is almost eight o'clock. We have no time to lose."
At that moment her mother entered the oom. She threw herself into the arms of her

She threw herself into the arms of he daughter and wept with her.

M. Drouet made an impatient gesture.
"Come." said he, "do not detain her."
He added:
"The trunk?"
"It is finished."
"Have you notified the janitor?"
"Yes, he is going to take it down."
He turned to Paule.
"Now put on your hat; enough childishiess!" The mother said softly in the ear of the

young girl:
"I will give you news of him."
"You swear it, mother?"
"I swear it!"
The employe tapped with his foot.
"Come on!"
"Yee, father."
Apd Paule, slightly reassured, resisted

Paule and her father found themselves in a square room, with walls painted gray. On the panels were hung several engravings in frames of black wood. Along the walls two oaken benches, worn by rubbing, extended, and in the middle of the room were two chairs of black wood.

Five minutes passed and then the door was opened. The sister of the employe lentered. Sho was tall and spare, like her brother.

was opened. The sister of the ship of the tered. Sho was tall and spare, like her brother.

On entering she extended her hand to her brother, and he pressed it as it they had met the day before; then she examined Paule.

"Is this the dear child?"

She advanced towards her.

"Will you permit me to kiss you, my child?"

Octave's betrothed stammered in a voice Octave's betrothed stammered in a voice

Citaves certofice sample of the state of the scarcely perceptible:

"Yes, madame."
And the woman pre-sed her in her arms.
She turned to M. Drouet.

"She is charming." she murmured.
The lather muttered some unintelligible

"She is clearming." she murmured. The father muttered some unintelligible renly.

They exchanged glances, and the sister said:
"Wait for us a moment, my child. Here is a book. "The Imitation" Meditate upon it. it will keep you patient."

And she passed into another room with her brother.

Paule remained alone and her tears began to flow abundantly.
Meanwhile M. Drouet was giving his sister the stern recommendations which he had been considering ouring the journey.
"My niece is very pretty." sai the sister when they had passed into the other room.
"Too pretty," growled the employe.
"Then she is not obedient? But she has a very gentle air."
"A character of iron ours. of our lather's."
"You wrote me, indeed, that she refused a good marriage which offered itself."
"The young man did not please her?"
"The young her you her you her you her you her you

with time." . . . . . . . . Good ex-"As for me, I know no longer what to do.
She resists me. She drives me to despair"
"It is curious!" sad the sister. "One would say such a little dove would be timid."

would say such a little dove would be timid."

"If you save her for me, if you can expel this unfortunate passion from her heart."

"Count on me!"

They re-entered the room where the young girl was waiting.
She hastily dried her eyes and rose.
The sister examined her curiously.
She could not explain to herself how this timid face could conceal so much obstinkcy.
"Come, reassure yourself, my child," she said in a ione of mildness; "your father has confided you to us, and we shall cure, I hope, this sick soul."

She patted her cheeks with an amicable gesture.
"Yes," said the father, "it is now with "Yes," said the father of the principal.

Who is there?" asked the hard voice of the principal.

"It is quote the principal.

"It is quote the remotion.

"Ah! it is you, my nince: enter!"

Our friend entered, her letter open in her hand.

"Aunt," she said in an agitated voice, "I have just received a letter from my mother, and this letter was open."

"That is not astonishing; that is the rule of the

Yes," said the father, "it is now with ur aunt, that you will have to do. She is illing to take charge of you. Try to folwher advice and to take her for a pat-

"You are going, father," she said. "You leave me?"
"It mu toe. It is for your good."
M. Drouet precipitately seized his hat and rushed out.
He was in a burry to get away from his daughter's plaints and tears.
On the threshold, the sister repeated the assurance that he could count on her.
"You will sufte me?" he said.
"After tomorrow."
"Au revoir"
"It will be soon!"
She went back to Paule.
The unfortunate Paule, who had no longer any hope of moving her father, who saw herself positively abandoned, was sobbing as if her heart would break, her face in her hands.
The principal, touched in spite of herself, astonished that love, of which she knew

ed, opened a door,

I will go and tell

I came to bring the chocolate to made

teacher bowed almost to the floor and went out.

The aunt approached Paule's bed.

"Well! my child, how have you passed the night?"

"Yery well, aunt."

"You are going to rise for our service at eight o'clock."

"Yes, aunt."

"Then, I will present you to another teacher and to your future companions. Hurry!"

She disappeared, and Paule leaped out of bed.

Her first day in prison was dawning. Her first day in prison was dawning.

CHAPTER VI.

We will not follow Paule through all the details of her installation. The house to which she had been taken was a boarding-school, but the publis were har ly more than fifteen or sixteen years old. They were not companions for our friend, who lived a solitary and retired life, and whom the coarders regarded almost as an intracer, at first distrusting her on account of her relationship to the principal and accommodating themselves rather slowly to her amoisting themselves rather should accommodate the principal solution. However, they were not long in recovering from the toad impression. Paule appeared so gentle, so sad, so timid even, that their sympathy soon went out to her. They made the first a vames, but she hardly responded, absorted as she was in her sorrow, from which she did not wish to be diverted. The hopes which the poor child had built on her mother's pity were cruelly overthrown.

We can imagine with what impatience the young girl awaited the first letter from her mother. At last, one morning, she met in the passage her teacher, Rosalie, who was leaving the principal's room with a package of letters in her hand.

"There is a letter for you, mademoiselle," she said, and she searched among the missives.

Paule began to tremble all over.

she said, and she searched among the missives.

Paule began to tremble all over.

She held out her hand, making the greatest efforts to conceal her emotion.

"Here it is," said the teacher at last, going away after delivering the letter.

Our friend took the letter and went to a window. She was all agiow with emotion. She had recognized her mother's writing. She was preparing to break the seal, when a shed er passed over her, chilling her.

The letter was open.

She took it hastely from its envelone, ran over it with a glance and almost fell to the floor on seeing below her mother's signature a notch made in the paper with scissors.

There must have been a postscript, doubtless telling her of him, which they had removed.

The young girt quivered with pain and anger.

With one bound she was at the principal's

anger.

With one bound she was at the principal's door, knocking impatiently.

"Who is there?" asked the hard voice of the principal.

"It is I, aunt," answered Paule, who could have the control her emotion.

upon her.
"Well?"
"But this is outrageous!" cried the young "It a few lines have been removed," said the aunt, tranquilly, "it is because they ought not to be put before your eyes." "But who could permit himself?"

Paule stopped, amazed.
She surveyed her aunt from head to foot.
She saw her tall, thin figure, which appeared to her as hard as marble, surmounted by an immovable face which stared at her by an immovable tace which stated at her coldly.
She shuddered.
"You find it bad!" said the aunt with a proveking air.
The young girl, conquered, subdued, bowed her head.
"No, aunt." she said: "but tell me, since you have read it, tell me if he is living. I ask nothing else... if I may know that he lives."
There was a dark gleam in the look of the

Paule was going to return to Paris.
For a long time she had teen saving the noney necessary for the tourney.
But would she find Octave? Was he still live? But would she find Octave? Was he still alive?

She did not know, and it was this uncertainty which was killing her.

She thought of the flutter that her disaptearance would cause in the toarding-school of the anxiety in which she was about to plunge her parents, her mother above all, who loved her, who was good but to reassure her.

In any case, she would hasten to write her, to reassure her.

In any case, she would not be the wife of Ernest Briare, and she would perhaps see Octave again.

This sufficed to give her a superhuman courage.

ourage.
It seemed to her that it was from the persecutions of the employe of the Department of Public Works that she had just escaped. It seemed to her that it was to Octave that

It seemed to her that it was to Octave that she was going.
Several minutes passed, minutes which to her seemed conturies, minutes during which she remained on the watch, trembling each instant, in fear of seeing one of the attendants coming back.
But this fear was vain.
Soon the cries of the pupils ceased, and all was silence around her.
Then a feeling of fear took possession of her.

Then a feeling of fear took possession of her.

She felt herself alone, in a strange place, surrounded by imaginary perils.

She dare, not move.

She heard the whistle of the locomotive which perhaps was carrying away her companions, and she believed herself more alone than ever. Her distress increased. Moreover, the night was coming on.

But the rain had ceased. She left the foot of the elm under which she had taken refuge, took a few steps forward, and looked aho, ther.

As far as she could see not a living being appeared, but she seemed to per cive on the right a line of telegraph poles running across the country. That was where the station must be. There she would go.

She was about to start, when she turned suddenly, trembling.

A man whom she had not heard was behind her.

It was a peasant, with a pickaxe on his shoulder.

He seemed astonished to see her there, examined her curiously, and then said:

"Are you looking for something, mam'selle?"

"I am looking for the Ponts de Ce."

elle?"
"I am looking for the railway station."
"The station of the Ponts-de-Ce?"
"Yes, monsieur. . . . Is it far?"
"Hore than a mile. You have lost you

rish." shall be very grateful to you, mon sieur."
"Walk with me. I am going to the sta-

tion."

Pule o' eyed.
She had a companion.
She was reasured.
The mysterious perils which she had fered d sapteared.
Her companion had the appearance of a good man.
He evidently had been digging in some vineyard. vineyard.

He wore wooden shoes, and his ankles were covered with a thick layer of clayey soil, of the color of ochre.

He was dressed in a vest and pantaloons of shabby velvet, and had a dirty cap on his

of shabby velvet, and had a dirty cap on his head.

He could not keep from looking at the young girl, and one could read in his look all the astonishment which this unexpected meeting had caused him.

At last he asked "You come from Angiers, mademoiselle?" "You come from Angiers, mademoiselle?" "An' you will return there? . . . You can take the train at six o'clock."

Paule did not answer.

It was not to Angers that she wished to go.

She even dreaded to pass through the

She even dreaded to pass through the place.

The peasant resumed:

"Is mademoiselle from Angiers? I know many people at Angiers."

"No, monsieur." answered our friend, "I am not from Angiers."

And the man saw from her manner that she did not wish to satisfy his curiosity. So he ceased to question her, and they walked on in silence.

The storm had entirely ceased, the night was slowly falling, and the wind had abated.

The top of the little station appeared, white, through the verdure which was growing dark.

Faule's companion said:

"Here we are mam'selle, There is the station. I surn to the left. You can find it now."

"Yes, monsieur, I thank you."

"Not at all, mam'selle. Too happy to have done you a service. Till another time."

"The attendants, terrified, called the continuous control of the first time noticed that my daughter was missing. It was a pupil who discovered it."

"The attendants, terrified, called the con-

"And the liquitation? And the responsibilities?"
Ernest looked at his father, who was pacing the room feverishly.
"All the irregularities that could be committed have been committed."
Ernest had become livid.
"But you are responsible!".
"Like all the o hers."
"Thy can prosecute you, arrest you."
"We all fear it."
"It means dishonor for you, for me of or our name."
The young man buried his face in his hands.

The young man buried his face in the ands.

"This is horrible! And I who have just ommitted a wicked action agains: an unortunate as innocent as myself, to secure a narriage which has become as impossible or me as for him!"

M. de Reuilly made a gesture of impanione.

M. de Reuniy made a gesture of impatience.

"See how you go off! One can't talk with you. The situation is not desperate yet."

"But you, yourself, are afraid."

"I am uneasy, that is all.... We have powerful friends."

Ernest shook his head.

"Friends today! Friends who would be willing to compromise themselves for you!"

"Besides, perhaps they will not dare to proceede."

"Besides, pernaps they will not dare to pro-ecute"
"Why?"
"On account of the scandal."
"A scandal which must reflect on the enemies of the government. If that is all your hope!"
"We will delend ourselves with desperation. I know the laws."
"Though you have violated them."
"In any case, they know nothing yet. The affair will not be spread about for some time. We have a few weeks yet of breathing time yet. Before they talk of prose ution, they must find an offence, and they will find it only in the course of settling up, which we will delay. You can devote all your time, now that you are rail of your rival,—for he will not appear again,—to arranging with M. Drouet: but you must act rapidly. Carry the situation by storm. M. Drouet must be in as great hasie as you. His daughter will soon be of age."
"shall I have the courage now?" murmored Frnest.
"Ah! if we let ourselves despond, all is lost! You are young yet. As for me, I have passed through trials more terrible than this, and I have never despaired of fortune."
They were still conversing when the servant knocked at the door.
With a rapidity truly wonderful, M. Briare de Reuily resumed the impassible countenance habitual to him.
He sait to his son:
"Come, command yourself."

de Reully resumed the impassible countenance habitual to him.

He said to his son:
"Come, command yourself."
Then he cr.ed:
"Enter!"
Jacqueline half opened the door.
"What isit?" her master asked.
"It is a gentleman who has already been here several times."
Before M. de Reully could tell her to let him enter M. Drouet, with a wild and frightened air, burst into the room, a telegram in his hand.
He dropped into a chair, unable at first to speak a word.
The two men hastened to him.
"What has happened? What is the matter with you?"

with you?"
He stammered:

Paris?"
"It seems that there it was terrible. The terrified papils and attendants fied pell mell towards the station. A train was just about to leave. They rushed into it, and then for the first time noticed that my daughter was missing. It was a pupil who discovered it."

THE PATAL NAME

PATAL NAME

PATAL THE DOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1887,

PATAL THE DOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE—WEDNESDA

when it has been scraped thin they substitute a new pane."
"Doesn't the window ever melt?"
"Bless you, no: it is freezing cold that far from the fire. If the room ever got warm enough to melt the ice the Yakuts couldn't live in it, and would have to go out doors to cool off. At night the fire is allowed to go out, as they have to coonouize in fuel. All they have is drift wood, gathered on the manks of the Lena river in the summer time." "How do they sleep? Do they undress

one which define the component of the co

MAGIC OF LITERATURE.

Story of Mrs. S. E. H. Mon-

and at a little distance looked like a neat striped gingham. For shoes she took the coles of some old rubbers, lined them with finned and laced them on her feet as and at a little distance looked like a neat striped gingham. For shoes she took the coles of some old rubbers, lined them with finned and laced them on her feet as and all. She atterwards found an old thick coat of her father's, and from it she made shoes of which she was always very proud. She also found in the house some old homespun garments, a knitted shawl and other articles, which she raveled up, and with the ravellings knitted a half dozen pairs of socks, which lasted her for years. She made cloaks, dresses, etc., in a similar manner, from old cast-off garments, but for four years had neither hat no toonet. The garments which she made always intend well, and had a tasty and stylish look, notwithst unding the peculiar materials from which they were produced.

Her food during the four years, cost five cents per day, on the average, and this sum included also her matches (she purchased but one bunch in the four years). Her food during the four years, had needles and kerosene oil. Sometimes she lived an entire week on two bakers' loaves, a tablespoonful of ginger and a gill of molasses—not over twenty-three cents in all, thus saving twelve out of the whites in very quickly. Bake in a very the white sin very quickly. Bake in a very the white sin very quickly. Bake in a very duckly. Bake in a very duckle. Th

dred worsted flowers. The amount of work and patience required for this task may be partially appreciated when it is known that the decorations include some 10,000,000 of pieces, the largest scarce the size of a man's hand, and all this accomplished by one women.

story of Mrs. S. E. H. Monmouth's Life and Works.

How She Struggled Along and Lived of \$40 a Year and Bought Books.

Oriental Magnificence of the Church She Decorated.

Pritispiteld, N. H., January 17.—Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Harper Monmouth, who died in Loudon, N. H. on Sinday, atthe and the church and a distinguished the same of the most remarkable characters which New Hampits Sense of 50 years, was one of the most remarkable characters which New Hampits show the control of the relative than fifty years ago. He was president of the New Hampits show the state of the rebellion the took controls, and in February of the latter vear he succeeded Governor Mathew Havey as governor. Harrey having resigned to accept the United States distinct judgeship for the State. In March, 1881, he was elected one of the repetition of the years and two years later than fifty years ago. He was president of the New Hampits Sense and State of the Petruary of the latter vear he succeeded Governor Mathew Havey as governor. Harrey having resigned to accept the United States distinct judgeship for the New Hampits Sense in 1830-1, and in February of the latter vear he succeeded Governor Mathew Havey as governor. Harrey having resigned to accept the United States distinction with the state of the part in Virginia. He are the state of the part in Virginia He and the state of the part in Virginia He and the state of the part in Virginia He and the state of the part in Virginia He and the state of the part of the p

Sales to reary them for the aid they summary poetic general many poetic general many members of the elemented party, savan members of the elemented party of

TOWNSEND'S LETTER.

its preference for a political leader. Very probably it has chosen wisely. Mr. Morton would have ornamented the senatorial place and the social place exceedingly well, but to the prejudice of keeping up the organization. Miller has shown in this contest that, with very little patronage, he can beat the old politicians of the State who once had their excess of patronage. The hostility to Miller from the outset has been of



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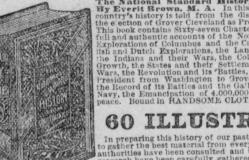
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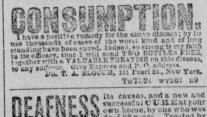
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